# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

### A THUNDERBOLT IN THE VATICAN.

Napoleon's Plea Against Infallibility.

Grant Pere on His Muscle.

"Deacon" Bergner's Church Record

The Loss of the Mississippi.

Statement of a Passenger.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### NAPOLEON AND THE PAPACY.

**A Thunderbolt in the Vatican—Napoleon's Plea Against Infallibility—Reply of the Jesuits.**

ROME, Feb. 15.—Never was such an excitement produced here in the ecclesiastical circles in the immediate interest of the Court, as when the *Allgemeine Zeitung* made its appearance with twenty one canons or *schemata* of the category *De ecclesia*. How in the world did such a precious document slip out of the pocket of a bishop into that of a German correspondent? For we are not to suppose for a moment that any bishop could or would willingly communicate what he had sworn to keep secret to the typographic trumpet of fame.

It is rumored that some venerable father, reposing for a few minutes in one of the lateral apartments adjoining the Council Hall, put down his bundle of *schemata* inadvertently, and on recollecting them subsequently found that they had disappeared from the spot on which he had left them. It is said that Archbishop Darboy complained of having lost the manuscript of his speech immediately after completing his oration. It is hinted that there may be such a contingency as a bishop letting a bundle of papers fall designedly among a crowd of curious spectators, and it is suggested that among 1800 theologians, who constantly attend the fathers of the council, and know everything they think, say, and do, there may chance to be one or two who do not so strictly adhere to the obligations of secrecy as the Supreme Pontiff has inculcated. But the fact is undeniable that documents relating to the council have got abroad before they have been yet decided on by that assembly, and as the same indiscretion was committed repeatedly, and repeatedly complained of during the Council of Trent, it is to be presumed that human nature has not changed in the lapse of three hundred years, and that the curiosity of the majority will prevail over the reticence of the minority.

The great event here, in a political sense, has been the declaration of the French Ambassador to Cardinal Antonelli of his Government's intention to withdraw the French troops from the Pope's dominions in case of the declaration of his personal infallibility. This announcement took place at the beginning of this month, and it was a singular coincidence that immediately afterwards, in its number for the 5th of February, the *Civilta Cattolica* published a leading article, entitled the "Sham Politicians and the Council," containing the following remarkable expressions: — "Violence is not to be resorted to by the State in Catholic countries to counteract any pretended injuries which might be inflicted by the Œcumenical Council with its dogmatic or disciplinarian definitions. If such means were to be adopted the State would certainly damage the Church much, but it would destroy itself. The Church, however, would soon recover its equilibrium, but the State would plunge into a hopeless abyss. This fact we think that Governments understand well, and therefore we are convinced that they will not give ear to subtle counsellors of expedients which would conduct them to infallible ruin."

Directly after the publication of this article the ephemeral attempt at barricade revolution in Paris took place, as if to confirm the prediction of the Jesuits' periodical, and the French embassy was closed on Tuesday evening, the weekly reception night. Perhaps this latter circumstance was only indicative of a want of repose after the great ball on Saturday night, which was attended by eight hundred persons; but the friends of the Papal Government considered the French Emperor and his ambassador here as having incurred divine vengeance for insulting the Church.

### DISASTER.

**How the Mississippi was Lost—The Story of One Who Was There.**

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday has the following:—

The tale is simply told, and is interesting, although since the event nearly one week has elapsed. Only particulars of the most meagre description reached this city until now, owing in part to the fact that but one person who was on board, as far as we know, has yet reached this city. His name is John A. McDonough, and his statement is contained in what follows:—

On Monday last, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, the Mississippi, bound hence to New Orleans, loaded to her guards, turned her head to the shore at Waterproof landing to attend to some business. She struck a stump, but the concussion was so slight that it seems no one on board noticed it. The hands were in the act of rolling out the freight for that point, no one on board being aware of the disaster that was rapidly brewing, when, the engineer's attention being arrested by some unusual indications, he made a rapid exploration and announced in the proper quarter, that the boat was in a sinking condition.

The mate, realizing instantly the danger of the situation, with the assistance of Messrs. Cook, Creighton, and John Langlois, clerks of the doomed steamer, rapidly, but quietly and calmly, proceeded to the apartments of the ladies first, and the men's cabin subsequently, and ordered all to prepare to go ashore.

As usual in these dreadful affairs, some of the women, and some of the men, became excited, and ran hurriedly through the cabins in their lightest attire; but a panic was nipped in the bud by the coolness and determination of the mate, whose example inspired them with courage, and at his request they returned to their rooms and clothed themselves before abandoning the steamer.

AVERTING A CONFLAGRATION—CAPTAIN O'NEAL'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

We refer with pleasure also to the conduct of Captain James O'Neal, commander of the Mississippi. He was among the first in whose mind was instantly conceived a plan of action for the safety of life and property.

Should the stoves in the cabins be overturned, the cabin would be fired, as in the recent case of the Emma, and there would be horrors to relate to make the heart sick. "I'll prevent that," said Captain O'Neal. So the fires in the stoves were drenched out—and not too soon.

GETTING ASHORE—EXCITING SCENE.

Hardly were these fires extinguished, and every living soul but one man taken off the boat, and all happily safe and sound on the bank, when the boat, which had been careening, gave a heavy lurch, sending the chimneys overboard.

At the same time, the strong hawser attaching her to the shore snapped like packthread, and she fell out from the bank about one hundred yards, into very deep water. It was then seen that she was capsizing. The cabin slid off, and floated away in the current, which is very powerful there; and the hull turned over and sank in eighty or ninety feet water, about two hundred yards from shore.

THE NARROWEST ESCAPE.

The man who did not get off with the others was the barkeeper. He was asleep; and in the hurry to escape he was badly cut in breaking a passage through a glass door or window. He escaped from a watery grave with the assistance of others.

A HEROIC "SAILOR MAN."

Sailor man is the cognomen by which is known that facto.um on Western steamers who knows a good deal about "splicing," etc., and attends to the repairs of the rigging, tarpaulins, etc. He of the Mississippi is a hero. This bold "sailor man" is one of the coolest creature afloat or ashore. As he was not in much of a hurry—in fact, never is—he staid on board perhaps longer than was necessary, and at last jumped into the river. He was seen swimming leisurely towards the shore by a party in the yawl. The yawl "made" for him "with a will," but he leisurely turned his face towards it and said, in answer to the earnest request to come aboard, "Never mind me; go back as fast as you can to the boat. Maybe there's somebody drowning. I'll get ashore. Go back; go back."

GOOD ORDER.

Mr. McDonough says:—"I have been on three wrecks, and never saw so much presence of mind. The officers, the crew, the passengers, and the ladies as much as any, after a few moments, became as calm and worked as calmly as if at home. Everything went off in good order, except the steamer and her cargo. Nearly all the baggage was saved. There were altogether but 33 head of stock on board."

The Virginia, bound from Louisville to New Orleans, came along at 8 A. M. on Monday, and took away for New Orleans all who wanted to go.

### BERGNER STILL AGAIN.

LOWRY'S FIFTH LETTER.

**The Deacon's "Total Depravity"—How He Used to Run Up the Postage Bill of the State—How He Is Watched While Passing Around the Collection Bag in Church, and Divers Other Matters.**

HARRISBURG, March 5.—Dear Deacon Bergner:—The conclusion of my letter this morning was perhaps a little severe. This, however, you must attribute to the reckless manner in which you have prostituted the Legislature, and, by a reluctant division of the spoils, secured the assistance of some of your political opponents. You have almost, if not quite, established the doctrine of total depravity. I write this on Saturday evening, so that you may not be disappointed in my daily evidence of devotion for you. I have further evidence from the Auditor-General's office, to which I now call your special attention.

It has been the custom in this State, and I believe nearly all the States, for members of the Senate and House of Representatives to put their names upon their letters and documents which are deposited in the Post Office by the Messenger, and for the Postmaster to put on the necessary stamps and charge it to the State. This practice has been in force in this Commonwealth until the present session. We discovered that the State was being largely defrauded by you, and at very great inconvenience and daily annoyance to ourselves we changed the law. Our reasons for doing so you already know, and the public will find in the following statement taken from the books of the Auditor-General. In 1862 you, the Postmaster at Harrisburg, swore that you had put postage stamps on mail matter for the Senate and House of Representatives, vulgar fractions omitted, to the amount of $15,199. In the year 1864 the amount of your account against the State reached the handsome little sum of $23,392, to the correctness of which you made oath. In 1865 you were removed from the post office by Andrew Johnson, which deed on his part was perhaps the best he performed during his fitful and unsatisfactory administration.

General Simon Cameron, in an evil hour for his own fame, and in direct opposition to the wishes of the citizens of this city, and against the protest of the Republican party here, had you reinstated in office and a brave soldier removed to give you possession.

According to the record now before me, your account against the State the first year after you took charge of the office the second time amounted to the enormous sum of $29,072. Stand up, Deacon George, and tell the people that, in 1862, you used postage stamps for the Legislature amounting to $15,199; in 1864 you advanced to the sum of $23,392, and that after a short absence from office you again took possession and made a forced march up to the sum of $29,072, when the Legislature wisely took the matter out of your hands, having become alarmed at your dexterity and facility in increasing the charges against the State, without any increase in the quantity of mail matter sent off. Give the people an estimate of the amount to which you would have increased these expenses had the Legislature not taken the alarm and relieved you from the opportunity.

With no increase in postage, with no more letters and documents sent off requiring stamps in 1869 than in 1862, and perhaps not as many, we find under the judicious and skilful management of the pious Deacon an increase in the sum paid in 1869 over that paid in 1862 of $13,873 Bear in mind, my worthy friend, that whenever the Legislature becomes uneasy, or disturbed, or alarmed at anything you do, no matter what it is, there must be great danger, and some stupendous, overwhelming defect and deficiency somewhere. I see from your paper of the 4th instant that your tranquillity has been disturbed. You make a feeble and abortive effort to ridicule me, without attempting to reply to a single charge that I make against you. I may refer to this article again, but my object at present is to propound to you some interesting interrogatories, and let the people see whether you will answer them direct or not, or resort to ridicule.

Question 1. After you had been reappointed to the Post Office, and after the blue postage stamps had been issued several months, how many red stamps did you sell to the people of Harrisburg, and what was the amount you received?

Question 2. When you went into the office the second time, how many red postage stamps had you on hand, and as the General Post Office was not issuing any, and had not for several months, where and from whom did you obtain the same?

Question 3. When the opposition of the people of this city, and the clamor which they raised against the selling of the old red postage stamps, forced you to stop, did you not send the remainder of what you had on hand to Philadelphia or some other locality for sale, and what amount did you receive for the same?

Question 4. Were these red stamps, which you must have held for over three years, included in the bill you presented against the State in 1864 for $23,392, which you alleged you had furnished to the Legislature in postage stamps to send off their letters and documents?

Question 5. If these stamps were included in the aforesaid bill, please state your reasons for not returning them to the State Treasury?

Will you answer the above interrogatories? That's the question. No dodging.

Again, referring to your paper of the 4th, you say: "He (Lowry) has imposed on his constituents continually by the publication in the *Legislative Record* of speeches which he could not compose and never delivered."

I never wrote a letter or dictated one, made a speech or dictated it, that any intelligent man or woman in my district could not at once point to the author. My affliction, which you have so often gloated over in your paper, requires me to employ an amanuensis. Such statements do not and cannot injure me, but it is a source of pain and regret that even you, Deacon George, are so lost to every moral sensibility, so destitute of all shame, all virtue, and all truth, as to utter such a falsehood.

Suppose the statement you make was true, what then? You have charged the State fifteen dollars a page, and sworn to the truthfulness of your account, and received your pay therefor, for forged and bogus and fraudulent speeches, thus making yourself as great a rascal as I have ever charged you with being. If there is any one thing which is better known to my constituents than another, it is that my speeches and writings father themselves. They are as legitimate and unmistakable as my own peculiarities and image are in the children and grandchildren whose hearts you delight to wound by advertising with a scornful mouth, in your hell-born and hell-bound paper, the brain-softening and dementing process which you say is now going on within in consequence of the physical misfortune of a father and grandfather.

You, George, are a professor of religion. You belong to a Christian Church and hand around the bag for the collection on the Sabbath day, and yet you are watched even in the discharge of this pious duty.

As good a man as there is in this city, and as high in the Church, told me so. Is it possible, Deacon, that your brethren in the Church are afraid that you would "with one hand put a penny in the urn of poverty and with the other take a shilling out?"

This is my fifth letter to you. In my next I will make, if possible, developments more astounding, from official records, than any that have preceded it.

Faithfully, MORROW B. LOWRY.

### WAR'S WRINKLED FRONT.

**The President's Father Again on his Muscle—"You Dirty Rebel Democrat, What Did You Do that For?"**

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

About three days before Jesse R. Grant left for Washington to see about his confirmation as Postmaster of Covington, and various other important matters concerning the offices in this vicinity, including the Newport Postmastership, Mr. John Marshall, a well-known business man of Covington, at present freight agent in this city for several railroads leading out of Cincinnati, addressed a letter to Senator Drake, at the capital, in reference to the Covington Post Office.

The letter was very short. It merely stated that out of the thirty thousand people who compose the population of that city, not more than thirty (and they all office-holders or office-seekers) desired Jesse R. Grant to be postmaster of that place; that, in behalf of the people of Covington, he protested against the confirmation by the Senate of Father Grant, and hoped Senator Drake would use his influence to have him rejected.

Father Grant had not been in Washington an hour when this epistle was placed in his hands by some one, and he waxed very wroth thereat. He vowed that if he ever got back to Covington he would thrash the writer of it. Jesse has been at home about a week, keeping quiet until news of his confirmation was received. The glad tidings came on Wednesday, and on Thursday he sallied forth to hunt up John Marshall. Meeting on Madison street his old friend 'Squire A. J. Francis—the 'Squire is one of the old friends of the family that has never been appointed to office—he inquired where Mr. Marshall lived. The jolly magistrate directed him to the corner of Eighth and Scott, but in a moment seeing the object of his search on the opposite side of the street, escorted Mr. Grant over and introduced him to Mr. Mashall in front of the hatter's store. The following highly interesting conversation then took place, 'Squire Francis having modestly retired:—

Mr. Grant—Are you the Marshall that wrote a letter to Senator Drake about me?

Mr. Marshall (smiling)—I wrote a letter some time ago to Senator Drake, protesting against your confirmation as Postmaster of Covington.

Mr. Grant (nervous and excited, and clutching his cane)—You dirty Rebel Democrat, what did you do that for?

Mr. Marshall (coloring somewhat)—I want you to understand, Mr. Grant, that I am no Rebel, or Democrat either.

Mr. Grant—They told me in Washington you were a Rebel Democrat.

Mr. Marshall—Nobody told you that unless John S. Nixon did. I never voted for but one Democrat in my life, and that was Judge Kinkead.

Mr. Grant—And you think I am not fit for Postmaster of Covington?

Mr. Marshall—I said nothing in my letter about your fitness or unfitness for the position; but you well know, Mr. Grant, that a very small number of people in this city desire to see you enjoying that lucrative office.

Mr. Grant—I suppose you would like to have the place yourself.

Mr. Marshall—I should not object to it.

Mr. Grant—I have saved to the Government, since I have been Postmaster of Covington, $5000.

Mr. Marshall—Yes, I suppose you have; but it has been done by your hiring clerks at starvation wages, when the department at Washington allows all postmasters a liberal amount for clerk hire. With all your boasts about economy and saving money for the Government I notice you never declined an increase of your own salary.

Mr. Grant—You are a pretty Republican to be writing such letters as that about me.

Mr. Marshall—I claim the privilege of writing what I please, so that it is the truth, and I will do it, even though it concerns the President's father, or the President himself. Mr. Grant, I do not wish to converse any further on this subject. Good day.

The parties then separated. Father Grant probably thought that inasmuch as he had been unanimously confirmed, he could afford to let Marshall go without the promised thrashing.

**Juvenile Suicide.**

We put upon record another instance of juvenile suicide. At Davenport, Iowa, recently, Henry Van Evena, aged nineteen, a pupil at the High School, drowned himself in the river. He said in a note left for his mother:—"The earth is hard and cold, and has no attractions for me." The value of these cases is like the value of cases of hydrophobia in children. They prove a distinct suicidal propensity, mainly independent of mental motive, in suicide, just as the hydrophobia in an infant precludes the possibility of an overwrought imagination, and demonstrates actual physical phenomena: and they should render parents watchful, especially when there is a complication of epilepsy.

**Cotton Speculators Coming to Grief.**

A special correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*, writing from Memphis, Tennessee, says:—"Forty cotton speculators, more or less—lame ducks—went limping about the streets yesterday. Poverty, terrible as inevitable, unless the price advance within the next few days, awaits some of the boldest tradesmen of this city. There are dealers having several thousand bales on hand. One of these, hedging, I suppose to get even, bought yesterday more than 1200 bales for about $130,000. His estimated losses are $100,000. But he is quick, shrewd, bold, clear-headed, able to hold on for months, and always when he falls stands on his feet. He will win before the season closes. The number of bales received here exceeds that of the same date last year about 15,000 bales. Cotton dealers think the crop will amount to 2,850,000 bales."

—A Pittsburg young man has paid $50 for kissing a lady in the street.

—Mr. Joshua Douglass, of Meadville, Pa., has given Allegheny College property in that city valued at $30,000.

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Peightal Murderers.

How They Pass Their Last Hours.

Hotel Burned at Huntingdon, Pa.

Military and Naval Orders.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *FROM THE STATE.*

**The Peightal Murderers.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HUNTINGDON, March 7.—The condemned men, Bohner and Bodenberg, rested well last night and partook of a hearty breakfast this morning. Bohner is gruff and lays in bed most of the time. The jail is being whitewashed and put in order. Scores of people are visiting the prisoners every day.

**Fire at Huntingdon.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HUNTINGDON, March 7.—Quite an excitement was occasioned here on Saturday evening last by the burning of a large frame hotel, known as National Hall, situated at the head of Moore street. The property belonged to Messrs. Richter & Sons, and was used as a dance hall and lager beer saloon. The building, together with almost everything that was in it, was entirely consumed, there being no water near except that brought in buckets. The loss is about $3000, which is entirely covered by insurance in the Germania of New York. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but is supposed to have originated from the bursting of a coal oil lamp.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Army Resignations.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President has accepted the resignations of the following named officers, to take effect from the date set opposite their names:—

Captain R. B. Hall, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th United States Infantry, August 28, 1870, who is hereby relieved from assignment to that regiment; Second Lieutenant John P. Peterson, 23d United States Infantry, February 19, 1870; Second Lieutenant John W. Hines, 10th United States Infantry, March 1, 1870.

**Army Orders.**

Captain Edward W. Smith, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, unassigned, is transferred to the 18th Infantry; Second Lieutenant Jesse C Chance, unassigned, is transferred to the 13th Infantry.

Lieutenant E. S. Keyser, ordered to Washington for examination and promotion.

**Naval Orders.**

Ensign Franklin J. Drake is detached from signal duty at Washington, and ordered to the Colorado as signal officer.

The order detaching First Assistant Engineer A. T. B. Mullen from the Plymouth] has been revoked.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Destructive Fire in New Hampshire.**

NASHUA, N. H., March 7.—Noyes' block, on Main street, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $60,000. Among the sufferers were W. P. Jones, F. F. Kimball, and William Taylor, dry goods dealers; Runnels & Chase, clothing; Samuel French, millinery; H. A. Wheeler, job printer; E. A. Johnson, photographer; and Granite and Nashonon Lodges of Odd Fellows, whose rooms were burned. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**The Wisconsin Capital.**

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—The Committee on State Affairs at Madison have reported against the removal of the capital, for the reason that the people have not demanded it. A meeting was held here on Saturday night, when it was decided to make a strong effort to pass the bill at this session, and if it failed to submit it to the people at the next election.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Newark Fire—Loss, $150,000.**

NEW YORK, March 7.—The losses by the fire at Newark, N. J., were about $150,000, mainly insured in New York and Eastern companies.

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, March 7.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 111; do. 1864, do., 110¼; do. 1865, do., 110⅜; do. do. new, 109; do. 1867, 109⅜; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 70⅝; Missouri 6s, 93⅝; Canton Company, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95⅞; Erie, 25; Reading, 97; Adams Express, 60¼; Michigan Central, 119⅜; Michigan Southern, 87⅛; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98½; Chicago and Rock Island, 119⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193; Western Union Telegraph, 35⅞.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, March 7—11:30 A.M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account; United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867 88⅞; 10-40s, 86½. Erie Railroad, 21¼; Illinois, 111; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—11:30 A. M.—The Cotton market opens heavy; middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Red winter Wheat 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d.

LONDON, March 7.—Sperm Oil firmer; sales at £90 @91; refined Petroleum firm at 1s. 10d.

PARIS, March 7.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 65c.

ANTWERP, March 7.—Petroleum opened firm at 58¾f.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, March 7—1:30 P. M.—Consols 92⅝ for both money and account; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89¼. 10-40s, 86¾. Erie, 22; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—1:30 P. M.—Cotton heavy—middling uplands at 11⅛d., and middling Orleans at 11¼d. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 5th inst., since last report, 21,000 bales. California Wheat, 9s. 2d.; red Western, 7s. 10d.; red winter, 8s. 6d. Pork flat. Lard, 63s.

**The Cotton Markets.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Cotton—Receipts, 4070 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 10,586; to the continent, 556; to Cronstadt, 240. Sales, 5000 bales; stock, 247,000 bales. Market firm; middlings, 22c.

GALVESTON, March 5.—Cotton dull; good ordinary, 18¾@19c. Receipts, 781 bales. Sales, none. Stock, 56,150 bales.

### GENERALITIES.

**The Missing Steamers.**

We have no tidings of the missing steamers City of Boston and Smidt. An old seaman comments on the report of a steamship being seen as described, as follows:—The steamer City of Boston is a full-rigged ship, with yards on all three masts, whereas the vessel seen by Captain Hoffses had yards only on the foremast. If it had been the missing steamer City of Boston she would have been at Queenstown under sail alone as quickly as the E. A. Kennedy has made the passage from longitude 35 and latitude 48. The vessel seen, though lying to and blowing off steam, was probably doing something to her machinery, for if she had been permanently damaged in her motive power she would have been under canvas headed to the eastward. The steamer Daelan, from New York, which arrived at Greenock on the 18th ult., was hove to four times during the passage, and had very severe weather, so that there is nothing unusual in a steamer being hove to even with the motive power in good order.

**A Colored Lucretia Borgia.**

A colored Lucretia Borgia, named Virginia Doyle, was arraigned at the Police Court in Detroit, on Erlday, upon a charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Catharine De Baptiste, the mother of the prisoner's first husband. Mrs. De Baptiste has been for some time past at the house of Mrs. Doyle, No. 274 Beaubien street, and it is alleged that poison has been introduced in small quantities into her food and medicine of late. The defendant is at present living with her third husband, and George Taliafero, a son by her second husband, was led to suspect his mother by drinking some beef tea that had been prepared for Mrs. De Baptiste. It made him quite sick, and he determined to keep a close watch. A bottle of medicine was procured from a druggist and a piece of apple substituted for the cork. A small splinter of wood was thrust into the apple as if to prevent it from falling into the bottle; but this splinter was placed directly over a mark upon the neck of the bottle. It is alleged that Taliafero then went out of the room for a few moments, leaving his mother there with the sick woman. When he returned he found that the stopper of the bottle had been so turned that the stick was not above the mark, and a piece of the apple was lying on the table. It is alleged by parties who are acquainted with Mrs. Doyle that De Baptiste and Taliafero both died very suddenly, and that just before the death of the latter he complained of a burning sensation in the stomach.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Judgments.**

*Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Sharswood.*

This morning the following cases were decided:—

Thomas Duffy vs. A. A. Ogden. Error to the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.—Agnew, J.

Hiram Livesy vs. H. C. Kindig. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.—Agnew, J.

R. H. Pierce vs. Mark Freeman. Certiorari to Aldermen. Rule to quash made absolute.—Agnew, J.

Birney vs. McMackin. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and *venire facias de novo* awarded.—Sharswood, J.

Arna's Appeal from the Common Pleas of Delaware county. Appeal quashed, and record remitted.—Sharswood, J.

Gnaut vs Hickox. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.—Sharswood, J.

Dohnert vs. Wistar. Appeal from the Nisi Prius. Decree affirmed.—Sharswood, J.

The Berks and Bucks counties lists were called.

**A Conspiracy Suit.**

*Nisi Prius—Judge Read.*

H. B. Claflin & Co. vs. David Winternitz, who was sued with Max Winternitz. This was an action to recover damages for an alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud the plaintiffs of a large amount of goods, which conspiracy was said to have been carried into effect. It was complained that, in pursuance of an unlawful combination between these defendants, who were doing business at New Castle, Max Winternitz went to plaintiffs' store in New York, and represented that they were doing a large business, and had a clear capital of $7000, and upon this representation obtained credit for $12,000. Subsequently Max started to New York with all the money of the firm, for the ostensible purpose of paying their debts, and at Greenville pretended that he had been robbed of it all, and then both of them went off to Ohio. The plaintiffs maintain that this money was never stolen, and that the whole affair was a sham got up for the express purpose of defrauding them. On trial.

**Revenue Cases.**

*U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.*

The United States vs. Whisky, claimed by Edward Donnelly. An information of forfeiture on the ground of fraud against the revenue law. The case was not contested, and a verdict was by consent rendered for the Government.

The United States vs. Property claimed by Philip Brogan. An information of the forfeiture of the house No. 1358 Salmon street, on the ground that the owner allowed the business of whisky distilling to be carried on there without license and otherwise in violation of law, the case being brought under a special act of Congress which forfeits the real estate in which such business is done by the owner or by and with his knowledge and consent, in this case the business being conducted by another party. The claimant denied that he knew or permitted the distillery to be run there. The house is valued at $2000. On trial.

**Ship News.**

FORTRESS MONROE, March 7.—Arrived, brig Alexandria, from Santos for orders.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, March 7, 1870.

The week opens on a dull loan market. The demand is light from all quarters, general business being in an expectant attitude. We quote call loans at 4@5 per cent. and prime discounts at 6@7 per cent., according to credit.

The Gold market continues greatly demoralized, and the bottom seems to have been completely knocked out of it. This continued decline gives a new phase to the important question of resumption, and it is impossible as yet to prognosticate the effect on the temper of Congress in discussing financial questions now pending. Sales of gold at the opening were made at 113, but declined during the morning to 112⅝, closing about noon at 113.

The Government bond market is very steady, and prices since 11 A. M. show a material decline on Saturday's closing quotations, but a steady turn in gold, which is not improbable, may restore prices before the close.

In stocks the business this morning was quite small, but prices keep up well under the circumstances. Sales of State sixes, third series, at 107¾. City sixes were fairly active, with sales of the new bonds at 101⅝@101½.

Reading Railroad was not offered to any extent and no sales were made. The range is 48⅝@48¾. Small sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at an advance; transactions at 54⅝. Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad was in good request; sales at 41.

Among Canal stocks there were some sales of Lehigh at 31⅛.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railroad shares were entirely overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $100 City 6s, New | 101⅜ | | 8 sh Penna R. | 58⅞ |
| $2500 do. | 101⅜ | | 100 do. | 58 61 |
| $100 do. | 101⅜ | | 25 sh Leh Val. | 55 51⅛ |
| $2500 do. | 101⅛ | | 16 do. | 51⅛ |
| $500 Pa 6s 5d ser. | 107⅜ | | 500 sh O C & A R. | 55 41 |
| $650 Leh 6s, 84, Down | 84 | | 25 do. | 40⅜ |
| | | | 100 sh Leh N Sl. | b30 31½ |
| $2000 Phil & E 7s | 85⅞ | | 100 do. | 30 31⅝ |
| 300 sh Read R. | b30 48⅜ | | 100 do. | s30 31⅝ |

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; 5-20s of 1862, 111; do., 1864, 110¾ bid; do., 1865, 110⅝@110⅝; do., July, 1865, 109½@109⅝; do. do., 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1868, 109⅝@110; 10-40s, 107@107⅜; Cur. 6s, 110¼@110¾. Gold, 112¾. Market weak.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; do., 1862, 111¼@111⅝; do. 1864, 110¼@110⅜; do. 1865, 110¾@110⅝; do. 1865, new, 109¾@109⅞; do. 1867, do. 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1868, do., 109¾@110; 10-40s, 107@107⅜; U. S. 90 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¼@110½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112⅝@113⅛; Silver, 111@112. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $950@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $720@730.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 111@111⅜; do. 1864, 110¼@110⅜; do. 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1865, 109@109⅜; do., July, 1867, 109¼@109⅝; do. July, 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; 5s, 10-40, 106⅞@107⅛; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 110¾@110⅞. Gold, 112¾@113.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 112¼ | 11·15 A. M. | 112⅝ |
| 10·10 " | 112 | 11·16 " | 112¾ |
| 10·15 " | 112⅛ | 11·20 " | 112⅞ |
| 10·16 " | 112¼ | 12·00 M. | 113 |
| 10·20 " | 112⅜ | 12·15 P. M. | 113⅛ |
| 10·25 " | 112⅜ | 12·20 " | 113 |
| 11·10 " | 112⅜ | 12·30 " | 112⅞ |
| 11·12 " | 112½ | 12·40 " | 112⅝ |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 7.—The flour market is quiet but prices are unchanged. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers operate sparingly. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·87½ for extras; $5·25@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·25@6 for fair and choice Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·25@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75 per barrel.

The receipts in stocks of Wheat are light, but fully ample for the demand. Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·25. Rye is held at $1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the recent decline; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 90@92c. mostly in the cars. Oats were steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 54@56c., the latter rate for light. No sales were reported in Barley Malt. 1600 bushels Barley sold at 85c. for New York and $1·15 for Canada.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair request, and 150 bushels sold part at $7·50@8 and part on private terms. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·25.

Whisky is lower. 80 barrels Western wood-bound sold at $1, and 90 barrels do. iron-bound at $1·02.

### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 7.—The inquiry for Beef Cattle today was confined mostly to the choice grades, for which good prices were realized, while the medium and common qualities were in limited request and prices weak. We quote choice at 10¾@11 cents; prime at 8½@9¾ cts.; fair to good at 7¾@8½ cents; and common at 6½@7½ cents per pound gross, as to condition. Receipts, 1618 head. The following sales were reported:—

*Head.*
50 Owen Smith, Western, 8@10.
62 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9½.
35 Dennis Smith, Chester county, 7@9¾.
33 Daengler & McCleese, Lancaster do., 8@9.
65 P. McFillen, Western, 7¾@9¾.
55 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8¾@9½.
60 James S. Kirk, Chester co., 8½@9½.
40 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8¼@9¼.
50 James McFillen, Western, 8@9¾.
50 E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9¾.
118 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 9@11½.
160 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9½.
100 Mooney & Miller, Western, 7@10.
50 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8¾.
30 H. Chain, W. Penna., 7@8½.
100 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7@9¾.
80 J. & L. Frank, Western, 7@9.
55 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 7½@9¼.
100 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 7@9.
54 H. Frank, Virginia, 7@8½.
36 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 7@8.
30 Blum & Co., Virginia, 7½@9.
17 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8@9½.
15 A. Kimble, Chester co., 8½@10.
45 G. Ellinger, Ohio, 8@9½.
33 John McArdle, Virginia, 7¼@8¼.
29 J. Hamaker, Lancaster co., 8@10¾.
23 S. Frank, Virginia, 8@7.

Cows and Calves were quiet, but prices steady. Sales of 150 head at $45@65. Springers sell as wanted at $40@55.

Sheep.—There is no new feature to record in the market, and prices were as last quoted. Sales of 10,500 head at the Park Drove Yard at 6½@8¾c.; 3000 head changed hands at the Avenue Drove Yard at 7@9¼c. ₰ lb, the latter figure for extra.

Hogs—The market was devoid of animation, and prices fell off 50c. ₰ 100 lbs. Sales of 2776 head at $12·50@13·50 for corn-fed and $12@12·50 ₰ 100 lbs. net for slop-fed.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, March 7.—Arrived, steamship India, from Glasgow, and steamship Colorado, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 7.—Arrived, bark Traveller, from Rio for Baltimore.

The brig Peri, from Baltimore, went ashore on Willoughby Spit yesterday, in the snow storm, and bilged.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 7

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....41 | 2 P. M.....44

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

N. G. bark Argonaut, Steengraffe, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr George Taulane, Steelman, 4 days from New York, with old iron to Rowland & Co.

Schr John Beatty, Price, 3 days from Norfolk, with staves to Taylor & Son.

Schr Petrel, Garrison, 12 days from Norfolk, with cedar rails to Malone & Co.

Schr Ello, McClintock, 1 day from Millville, N. J., with mdse. to Evans, Sharp & Co.

Schr William Wilson, Jenkins, 1 day from Salem, N. J., with grain to Caln & Co.

Schr Wood Duck, Russell, from Leesburg, with wood to White & Co.

Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from New York.

Schr E.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.**

### THE NAVY AGAIN.

*From the N. Y. World.*

When the Monarch dropped her anchor in Portland harbor alongside the rickety hulks which, as the most available of their class, the Navy Department sent to greet her, we were the first to call attention to the contrast and to the lesson which it taught. There is no use in disguising the fact that, as was the Miantonomah to the Monarch, so is the navy of the United States to that of Great Britain. The ratio may be the same to other maritime powers of the Old World; for there is now lying off the Battery an iron-clad vessel of war—the child of what is called "decrepit Spain"—which points the same moral without the actual contrast. Since our comments other papers less liable to a certain political bias have taken up the theme in a kindred spirit; and finally Admiral Porter and Secretary Robeson, hanging their heads in sorrow, if not in shame (for the fault is hardly theirs), admit that no word we uttered is too strong. At the same time we hear that the British Admiralty does not conceal its pride in what, in the way of the invigoration of the navy, it has done, and the desire, which will not be frustrated, that Parliament shall enable it to do still more. All this while our parliament, as in its assumed omnipotence we may describe it, is engaged in determining, if it can, how many stripes there should be on a paymaster's sleeve, and what, according to the carpet-bagger's tariff, is the actual price of a cadetship at Annapolis.

Then there comes to us a sad story from the other side of the globe. The Oneida is sunk by a collision with a passenger steamer within two hours after leaving port, in sight of land—a midshipman being apparently in charge of the deck—and nearly all hands are lost. Far, very far, be it from us to say a word in disparagement of the vigilance or seamanship of the gallant men who perished. We neither do this, nor, for the sake of human nature—and especially that form which never shows itself more nobly than in rescues from the perils of the deep—do we believe one word of the story that the Bombay, knowing the catastrophe and hearing the guns, hurried brutally away. No English sailor does this; and, if he does, our Anglophobists hereabouts may be sure he will be severely punished. We shall not believe it till it be proved judicially. But still, even with these clear disavowals, may we not put the question to those who have now in charge our naval service—Is there not something painfully significant and worthy of inquiry in such a catastrophe?

The telegrams tell us that the Oneida had, in a recent typhoon, lost all her boats (how many the original number was is not stated) but three, one of which was destroyed by the collision—leaving but two small boats to save a hundred and seventy-nine men. But then the frightful account goes on to say that, the executive officer having reported the vessel sinking, Captain Williams' reply was, and they were his last words:—"I know it; but what can I do? I asked for more boats, and they were not allowed me." Asked whom? Not the admiral on the station, who has no reserve of boats or timber at his command. In fact, as every one familiar with the Asiatic coasts knows, there more than anywhere are they deficient. To what quarter, then, was Captain Williams' solicitation for more boats directed? It could have been nowhere but to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia—whence, we believe, he sailed—or to the bureau at Washington which is supposed to have charge of equipment. No doubt it was the latter. A heavy responsibility rests somewhere, and we anxiously await the detailed report of the survivors as to the original condition of this ill-fated craft before we and the public determine exactly what and where it is.

It is, after all, the saving and the loss of vessels and of lives which, far more than victory or defeat in battle or blockade, reveal the character and determine the merit or demerit of a naval service. This is clearly the case with the commercial marine. The stupid wholesale slaughter of 1854, when the little Vesta crushed her own bows in the side of the Arctic, and, while the diminutive assailant—if we may so term her—was, by wonderful seamanship, taken safely into port, her huge victim, supposed to be well equipped and manned, was allowed, in a perfectly calm sea and with five hours for work, to sink to the bottom, and not a woman or child escaped—when this occurred, followed so soon by the unaccountable loss of a consort ship, the commercial steam marine of our country received a blow from which it never entirely recovered. On the other hand stand out in bold relief the heroic discipline of the Birkenhead, where some were saved; the more wonderful and successful heroism of the Sarah Sands, where all were; and the proud boast of the Cunard line that, while its ships have been wrecked, it never has lost a single life.

Is our naval service—the question is asked neither ungenerously nor unpatriotically—or even the military service as now organized, educated up to the standard which such emergencies require? We very much doubt it; while we do not doubt that none will encounter inevitable death more heroically than our brave sailors. Captain Luce sank gallantly with the ship he was incompetent to save, and it was a mere miracle by which he was rescued. Nor, as we shall always contend, have the processes of such a war as we have had improved the professional capability—that is, the seamanship proper—of the navy. Piloting iron tubs up the Tennessee and Cumberland, and fighting forts or shelling back Beauregard's advance at Pittsburg Landing, was all very important and heroic; but it could have been done just as well by any brave river navigator who knew how to handle a piece of artillery as by that singularly expert and accomplished sailor—for such in every sense he was—the late Admiral Foote. So, in a modified form, at New Orleans and Mobile and Vicksburg. So with the dull routine of steam blockade. As an exception to this, and as showing real, practical seamanship—how to handle a ship dexterously—was what may be described as the circular movement of the Wabash in the attack on the Port Royal forts, the execution of which we have always heard mainly attributed to a gallant officer still living amongst us—Raymond Rogers. There was seamanship in the Kearsarge, and, let us admit it, in the roving Alabama too. There was a marvellous lack of it when Semmes ran away from the Brooklyn at the Balize, and escaped the Iroquois at St. Thomas. There was seamanship in olden times when Hull outmanœuvred the British fleet and Stewart at night captured a double foe. There was heroism at Copenhagen; but there was the very genius of seamanship when Nelson, seeing that where a ship could swing a ship could float, piloted his fleet inside of the Frenchmen at the Nile. It is this accomplishment of the profession—this emergency skill—only needed in peaceful times when shipwreck is imminent—which we fear is rusting out in our service, and which it will be well for those having naval education and discipline in charge to burnish up. The loss of the Oneida with nearly all on board—brave fellows, who knew how to die—has brought these thoughts back mournfully to our minds, while no professional reproach can rest on the memory of the dead, if the Navy Department sent them to distant and perilous seas, as Captain Williams with his dying words said it did, unprovided with the means of escape. "What can I do? I asked for more boats, and they were not allowed me."

### THE CLOSE OF GRANT'S FIRST YEAR.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The quotations of gold, which have been steadily and rapidly going down during the past fortnight, fell on Friday till the premium reached the vicinity of 113—fluctuating the greater part of the day a few fractions above that point, but at one time striking a fraction below it. The quotations of Government bonds indicated during the day that they were on the verge of par in gold, most of the varieties being worth but little less than gold, while one variety was at a gold premium over its face value.

That the day of which we are able to chronicle these highly favorable financial facts was also the day that marks the termination of the first year of President Grant's administration of public affairs, is a circumstance which the country will not lose sight of, and which the friends of the President will observe with unfeigned joy.

If the fall of the gold premium and the advance of the national credit affected only the Wall street speculators who have been half-crazed thereby, the matter would not be worth much attention. But its relation to all our business interests and to all classes of our people—to producers and consumers, to farmers, merchants, mechanics, and laboring men of every order—is of such a nature as to make it of the highest consequence. For the last eight or nine years the business and labor of the country have been kept in a state of anarchy by the wide and incalculable fluctuations in gold and currency. Not only have values been deranged but our legitimate industries have been thrown into a confusion that to many of them was destruction. There has been no possibility of remedying these evils until our money system was put in order—until our currency represented a fixed and determinate value, corresponding to the world's standard. It is because we now see a hope of speedily arriving at this desirable point that we find cause of congratulation in the movements which have lately taken place in our money market.

We take it of course that these movements are not in the nature of spasmodic fluctuations which may go the other way on any given day. If they were, they would be of advantage only to the speculators, and would continue to work the damage which the public interests have already suffered from previous fluctuations. But no one who has observed the course of things will believe that there is any danger in this direction, or that there is any more likelihood of gold returning to 130 than there is of its returning to 200. It has not gone down through speculative combinations, but through the operation of general causes that are not within the control of the Gold Room.

The downward movement of on Friday was accelerated by the circulation of an exhibit of our commercial exchanges, by which it appeared that the balance of trade against us during the second half of the last year was only about two millions of dollars. Though we do not mean to accept the interpretation of this exhibit that was given by the bear operators in gold—though we do not admit that they took all the elements of calculation into account—yet its influence in Wall street indicates one of the great forces affecting the gold premium and the public credit. We must keep our commercial exchanges on the safe side. If our imports are double the value of our exports, we must make up the difference by exporting gold or (which is practically the same thing) bonds; and our heavy exports of coin during past years have been one of the forces operating to the injury of our financial condition. The "street" understands this very well, as it has shown a hundred times over. And not to criticise here the exhibit used by operators on Friday, it remains a fact that our commercial exchanges are in a better state at this time than they have been at any time since the years before the war. In the single item of cotton, we have an advantage in our exports greater than we ever had before: and it must tell more largely in our favor hereafter than it does even at the present time.

The things, however, for which the administration deserves the highest credit in connection with the improvement in our financial condition are such as relate to the carrying out of Grant's policy of honesty and retrenchment. When, by his election, the country and the world received assurance that the financial honor of the Government would be maintained—when the policy of repudiation was spurned by the people, and Congress gave its pledge to support the public credit by paying the principal and interest of the debt in gold—the first great steps toward financial redemption were taken. When Grant announced his brief and simple policy for remedying the confusion of our financial state—when he began to carry out practically the programme he had announced—it was evident that we were about to take a long stride towards the settlement of our troubles. But a year's experience of this policy has gone far beyond public expectation. To say that the debt has been decreased during the year of his administration a hundred millions of dollars is to represent but a small part of what has actually been achieved. To say that during the first half of the current fiscal year the revenues were increased, by more faithful collection, at the rate of thirty millions a year over the previous year, does not indicate the actual result gained for the public Treasury. To say that the expenses of the Government have been vastly reduced and that the interest has been decreased by the diminution of the debt, is only to give a hint of the retrenchment that has been carried out. But these things have told with immense effect on our financial condition, and it is to the admirable policy and action of the administration that we owe the improvement which is now going on to its consummation.

A Democratic paper recently took the trouble to attempt to show that neither Grant nor his policy deserved any credit for the brightening financial outlook. But Grant and his policy deserve the very highest credit. Suppose he had collected the revenues in the negligent manner of which we had so much previous experience; suppose the debt had been increased, as it was in the latter part of Johnson's administration; suppose the wasteful expenditures of Johnson's time had been continued; suppose we were experimenting with the greenback theory and the repudiation fraud—does anybody suppose that our bonds would now be at or near par, or that gold would be quoted at its present price, or that our credit would stand where it does abroad? To ask the question is to answer it, and to show the absurdity of the reasoning of the Democratic organ.

It is not by the display of any immense genius or of any gigantic and mysterious "plan" that these great results have been wrought. It is by the carrying out of a few simple principles, the principles of honesty and economy, which President Grant announced one year ago. There can be no more beneficent natural genius than is found in the power to perceive and enforce these principles. And having aided in the election of Grant, it gives us pride and joy to be able, at the close of the first year of his administration, to point the country to the results that have already been achieved—to speak of the growth of the national welfare, as shown in the consummation of the peaceful policy of reconstruction.

### AMERICA.

*From the London Saturday Review.*

It is perhaps desirable that American affairs should from time to time attract notice in England, even when they possess little immediate interest, for the more important questions which occasionally arise can only be understood by the aid of a general familiarity with the state of political parties. There is no reason to suppose that the singularly unfriendly feeling of General Grant's administration to England is for the moment actively shared by the general community; but Mr. Fish's last proceeding with reference to the Alabama controversy is not unworthy of observation. It may be remembered that Lord Clarendon had, in a studiously conciliatory spirit, divided into two parts, consisting of a despatch and a memorandum of the same date, his answer to Mr. Fish's extraordinary invective. In the despatch Lord Clarendon expressed in courteous terms the wish of his Government to discover a solution of existing difficulties, and his regret at the rejection by the Senate of Mr. Seward's convention. The accompanying memorandum contained a detailed and unanswerable refutation of Mr. Fish's assertions and arguments; and in conformity with custom, the date and signature were attached, not to the memorandum itself, but to a despatch addressed to Mr. Thornton, in which the memorandum was enclosed. In accordance with his instructions, Mr. Thornton read both papers to Mr. Fish, and at his request furnished him with copies; yet in transmitting the correspondence to the Senate Mr. Fish omitted the memorandum, on the pretext that it was not signed or dated. Lord Clarendon, who may be supposed after forty years' experience to know something of diplomatic forms, has explained to Mr. Motley that it was neither customary nor necessary to sign or date an inclosure when the covering despatch was signed and dated; but Mr. Fish is perfectly consistent with himself in taking every opportunity to offer an affront to the English Government, and to render a peaceable settlement impossible. As it is evident that General Grant and his Minister have determined to keep the quarrel open, the only course remaining to England is deliberately to abstain from further overtures, and to cultivate a firm resolution to resist menace or aggression. It is some consolation to reflect that the most unbounded concessions would have offered no remedy against periodical outbreaks of the chronic animosity which existed long before the civil war. In some future generation American ignorance and prejudice may perhaps imperceptibly wear away, as the ancient antagonism between England and France has disappeared within recent memory.

The process of reconstruction approaches completion since the admission of Virginia to the Union, and in the certainty that the fifteenth amendment, providing for negro suffrage, will soon be adopted by the requisite number of States. The policy which has been pursued by the late and by the present Congress has secured the greater number of Southern votes to the Republican party; but its ultimate success will be contingent on the disappointment of Republican expectations, and on the practical reversal of the system of reconstruction. At the close of the war it might perhaps have been possible, by a generous system of confidence, to reconcile the population of the defeated States to the restoration of the Union; yet it is true that the victors were morally bound to take steps for the protection of the negroes against the oppression which might possibly be practised by their former masters. The Republican leaders held that the colored race could only be secured by the possession of equal franchises, and they took the political aptitude of their clients on trust. In the greater number of the Southern States the negroes have obtained a temporary supremacy, and they have returned to Congress Senators and Representatives belonging in a few instances to their own class, but for the most part selected from among the Northern adventurers who have settled in the South in hopes of profit, or for purposes of political agitation. There is reason to believe that the white citizens of the South are more disaffected to their rulers than on the eve of the war, or during its progress. Their chosen leaders are still in many States excluded from local and Federal office; and they are governed at home and represented in Congress by an incompetent and obnoxious class. The people of Virginia, after complying with all the harsh conditions of the act of reconstruction, were contumeliously subjected to further restrictions. The State of Georgia, after formal admission to Congress, has been once more remitted to military government, and the general in command at present sits in judgment on the validity of elections and the qualifications of Representatives. Notwithstanding their traditional belief that freemen ought to be governed by their own consent, Republican legislators might be excused for inconsistency if they would condescend to exercise a prudent foresight. If the citizens of the Southern States were likely to submit tamely to oppression, or if the Federal Government had the means of overpowering resistance, it might be excusable to govern a fourth part of the Union against the wish of all the intelligent inhabitants. The actual problem to be solved is of a different character, inasmuch as the superior race will inevitably assert its natural predominance. The institutions of the United States provide no means of maintaining an artificial system; and it is impossible to garrison the South with an army amounting in the whole to twenty or thirty thousand. The outrages which are perpetrated against the negroes in some of the States are in the highest degree criminal; but they have been in some degree provoked by the policy of Congress, and there is no force by which they can be repressed. In Tennessee, where the rude adventurer Brownlow two or three years since treated his political opponents as conquered enemies, the opposite party, having obtained possession of the State Government, is now engaged in retaliation of the same kind. The landowners of Florida invite settlers, who are to pledge themselves to hold no intercourse with negroes. The citizens of New Orleans protest against the corruption and violence of a Legislature returned by a negro majority. As soon as the Democrats, in the natural course of events, acquire the control of the Federal Government, the white citizens will almost everywhere resume the supremacy of which they have been temporarily deprived. A large number of voters, having grown up since the war, are exempt from the disabilities imposed on their elders; and the sons will resent the humiliation to which the fathers have been injudiciously subjected.

### MARDI GRAS.

*From the New Orleans Republican.*

Mardi Gras, or Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, is upon us with its feast of merriment and good things. The weather is good, yea, delightful, and everything gives goodly promise that the feast that immediately precedes the fast of our church people will be a joyful occasion to all who enter into the festivities with a Christian spirit. A very large number of persons from all sections of our country have been attracted to New Orleans this year to witness the amusements of this day, and it is to be hoped nothing will occur to mar the pleasure that should be in store for all. In other countries the festivities that precede Lent are observed to a much greater degree than here, many days being enumerated as days of enjoyment. In Rome the fast of Lent, which continues 40 days, is preceded by a feast of three days, called the carnival. This, says an eminent writer, is the origin of the present carnival or *Faschings*, as it is called in the south of Germany, and which continues in that country from the twelfth day to Ash-Wednesday. The name carnival is derived from the Latin words *carne* and *vale* (according to Ducange, from the Latin denomination of the feast in the middle ages, *carne cremen*), because, at that time, people took leave of flesh. Previously to the commencement of their long abstinence, men devoted themselves to enjoyment, particularly during the three last days of the carnival. The carnival is nothing but the *saturnalia* of the Christian Romans who could not forget their pagan festivities. At least it greatly resembles the *saturnalia*, which were celebrated annually in December, with all kinds of mirth, pleasure, and freedom, in honor of Saturn and the golden age, when he governed the world, and to preserve the remembrance of liberty and equality of men in the youth of the world. In Rome the carnival brought to view, in a lively manner, the old *saturnalia* in a new form. During the last days of the carnival and particularly during the day which preceded the long fast, mummeries, plays, tricks, and freedom of every kind abounded. From Italy, the modern *saturnalia* passed to the other Christian countries of Europe. The carnival is celebrated in modern times, with the greatest show and spirit, at Venice and Rome. In the former placed it begins after Christmas. The diversions of it are shows, masquerades, the amusements of the place of St. Mark, and sometimes, in case of the visit of the great princes, a regatta or boat race. After this there was a second carnival at Venice, the Venetian mass, called also the festival of the Ascension, and the Bucentaur festival, because it commonly began on Ascension day, and because the celebration of the marriage of the Doge with the Adriatic sea was connected with it. It continued fourteen days. No character masks were worn there, except Venetian dominos. The carnival at Rome is occupied mostly in masquerades and races.

The custom is an ancient and religious one that belongs to Catholic countries. In former years, in this city, Mardi Gras, the day that immediately preceded the inauguration of Lent, was celebrated in a manner becoming a Christian people, all classes entering into its festivities with a proper and becoming spirit. But for some years previous to the breaking out of the great Rebellion, the custom had become much abused in this city from the fact that bad men and women sought to make it a day of debauchery and crime; and during the reign of Know-Nothingism the day was often polluted and disgraced by the acts of men who, feeling safety in disguise, did not hesitate to murder those who were politically opposed to them. It is to be hoped that a better day has again dawned upon New Orleans, and that our people will be permitted to again enter upon the festivities of the day and night of Mardi Gras as of old; that mirth, pleasure, and freedom may reign supreme for the time in remembrance of the youth of the world, and of their good feeling for one another. Let their sack-cloth and ashes be not rendered necessary to wipe out crime, but to remind them of the time for exercising abundantly every species of charity towards those less fortunate than themselves.

### A NEW SOUND DUES QUESTION.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

A joint resolution recently introduced by Judge Kelley, and referred to the House Committee on Foreign Relations, calling upon the American Government to cause all unlawful restrictions upon the rights of free navigation in foreign countries to be removed through the medium of the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, finds a practical application in the Black Sea and the straits connecting it with the Mediterranean. American shipping continues to be hampered there by dues and restrictions, notwithstanding this country was no party to the treaties neutralizing these great arteries of traffic. A prominent French journal congratulates the American Legislature on taking another step as important as that which led to the abolition of the Sound dues, and declares the joint resolution in question to be conceived in the interests of civilization and of the untrammelled right of navigation.

Mr. Seward had already made this matter the subject of a diplomatic correspondence with the powers bordering on the Black Sea; and, encouraged by the example of the United States, other nations opened negotiations of a similar nature, the result being to secure to vessels the privilege of passing in and out of the straits leading to the Black Sea during the night, which had been heretofore denied, to the detriment of merchants and shipowners.

But the present administration having failed to follow up Mr. Seward's vindication of the American principle of the freedom of the seas, no further progress has been made in that direction. Judge Kelley therefore introduced his resolution in order again to urge the importance of the matter upon the attention of the Government. It is to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken to deliver commerce and navigation in Eastern Europe from restrictions to which this country should not any longer submit. If foreign governments choose to make treaties among themselves, for selfish or political purposes of their own, which violate the principle of free navigation, it is time that they should be reminded of the incompatibility of such proceedings with the interests of commerce and civilization. At any rate, it cannot be expected that the United States, not having been consulted about these treaties, will continue to respect them. In the Sound dues question our earnest agitation succeeded in opening those waters to commerce; and a similar result will follow in the present instance if Congress and the Executive follow up the subject with the energy which it deserves.

### PROPHECY AND HISTORY.

*From the N. Y. World.*

We read at this season in the good book that "prophecies fail" and "tongues cease," but charity never does. Under the new radical dispensation, however, we have a different rule, and, while charity is postponed or thrust aside, prophecies are in full force and wicked tongues wag. Witness what occurred the other day on the occasion of the negro "revel" in the Senate. Just before the deed was consummated, Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania (he whom Lincoln turned out of his Cabinet), rose in his place and solemnly announced the important historical fact that when Jefferson Davis, in 1861, vacated his seat in the Senate, he (Cameron) told him (Davis) that, when next filled, it would be by a negro. And then Cameron, like ancient *Simeon*—not *Simon*, who was by no means an exemplary character, and had an eye to the main chance—uttered a *nunc dimittis*, and announced that, in the induction of a negro, he "had seen his salvation." This is the Cameronian version of fulfilled prophecy, and very touching and picturesque it is.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser*—usually a well-informed and always an intelligent paper—thus describes what we take to be the same incident:—

"Ten years ago Mr. Jefferson Davis, Senator from the State of Mississippi, deserted his seat in the Senate to become the President of the Confederate States. As he passed out of the chamber he remarked to Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, that his successor would probably be a negro. The prophecy has become fulfilment. During all the intervening decade no senator has sat from Mississippi until yesterday a negro took the place vacated by Davis. The event is one of historical importance."

Here is what lawyers would call a fatal variance—not between *allegata* and *probata*, but among the *probata* themselves—and it is very far from our design to reconcile it. We prefer, for a moment, to speculate on it in the alternative.

Jefferson Davis, on leaving the Senate, as every one knows he did, sadly and reluctantly, looked to the future with that prescience of misery and evil which all patriotic men had, let the contest end as it might. He knew—no one better—from his military experience, not merely as a soldier but as a cabinet minister, what were the inevitabilities of war; and however in the heat of actual conflict, with the light of occasional victory shining delusively upon him, he may have chafed himself, as it were, into confidence, yet, before the contest began, he must have felt and did feel that the cause to which he honestly sacrificed himself would be ultimately a losing one; and then, shaking hands with Mr. Cameron, as we believe he did, he solemnly said:—"The price of all the blood that is about to be shed will be, not any great public or national benefit, but merely that a negro—illiterate and brutal—shall be placed in the seat I now resign." This is verified prophecy in one view of the facts. Now for the other.

Simon Cameron—a pro-slavery Democrat down to 1856, when his personal antipathy to Mr. Buchanan drove him to the support of Fremont; a rich, prosperous, not an unamiable man, who in his heart was no sentimental Abolitionist, and who did not care half as much for the negro, individually or in mass, as for the Middletown Bank or the Northern Central—takes a jaunty, exultant view of the coming strife, and shaking his farewell finger at the retiring Southron tells him that "the penalty of secession will be, not that slavery shall be abolished, or any great social or moral or political result ensue, but that Southern pride, and especially his (Mr. Davis'), shall be humbled by putting a negro in his place." And that done, he exults! For the sake of human nature we sincerely hope that the Newark story is the true one, and that Davis, not Cameron, was the prophet.

For our part, we take no stock in the canting sentimentalism that affects to discern the finger of a special Providence in the fact that Revels sits in the seat of Jefferson Davis. A negro in the Senate of the United States is, indeed, a phenomenon, but not quite so great a miracle as was the speaking of Balaam's ass. Without a divine interposition the ass could not have had the gift of human utterance in what we presume was good Hebrew; but it surely required no miracle to elect a negro to the Senate by the aid of bayonets. The machinery which elected so many carpet-baggers required no extra oil or new wheel to enable it to elect Revels, even though he is *both* a negro and a carpet-bagger. The stupidest plantation hand in Mississippi might have been foisted into the Senate with equal ease by the same military means. If Revels is well let alone, he will immediately sink to his proper level. The social consideration due to his position, and the social contempt certain to be paid to his color, will make him sore and uncomfortable with the annoying contrast between his pretensions and his treatment. If he receives any social courtesies, it will be merely to spite the Democrats, who will most easily thwart such a design by not dignifying him with any further notice. After civil government is restored and the South enjoys free elections, it is not probable that any more negroes or any more carpet-baggers will be sent to Congress; and meanwhile poor Revels, if he is a man of any sensibility, will suffer, as any man must in the company of superiors by whom he is slighted and despised.


## ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 243 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties. 4§17 JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

## PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—
Certificate No. 19,003, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $30,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,331, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,333, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000. 1 27 th 3m

## SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
**Great Reduction of Rates.**
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL, No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 3 §§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| FIRST CABIN. | Payable in Gold. | STEERAGE. | Payable in Currency. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To London | $100 | To London | $35 |
| To Paris | 105 | To Paris | 40 |
| | 115 | To Paris | 45 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

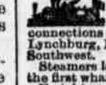
| FIRST CABIN. | Payable in Gold. | STEERAGE. | Payable in Currency. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 30 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 20 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by those wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

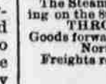
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

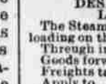
FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship ZODIAC, will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, On THURSDAY, March 10, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§



FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§



FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 4§ No. 122 South DELAWARE Avenue.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4§

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2§§

# NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—Mrs. Sarah Ladlee, aged 84 years, died suddenly yesterday at the house of her daughter, No. 210 German street. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of death from debility was rendered.

—Brevet Brigadier-General Charles L. Kilburn, Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, Chief Commissary of the Military Division of the Atlantic, has been assigned to duty in this city.

—A colored man named Richard Demby, from Wilmington, Del., died in the cellar of the Union Street Station yesterday afternoon. The Coronor held an inquest, and a verdict of death from exposure was rendered.

—Francis Larue, aged 21 years, residing at Ninth and Catharine streets, was severely cut in the leg by an axe slipping from his hands while chopping wood, on Saturday. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Rev. Robert C. Matlack, for a number of years rector of the Church of the Nativity, Eleventh and Mount Vernon streets, preached his farewell sermon yesterday morning, having accepted the position of Secretary of the Evangelical Education Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

—A posse of the police visited O'Neill's Hall, at Broad and Lombard streets, on Saturday night, where a dance was going on, and arrested fifty-nine persons, chiefly young men and girls, some of the latter from twelve to fifteen years old. They were taken to the Central Station, and on the oaths of the officers who made the arrest were bound over for their future good behavior.

—The religious ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Temple of the Third New Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia, corner of Paul and Unity streets, Frankford, took place yesterday. The new Temple is of brick, and cost about $2000. The congregation have purchased the plot of ground at $6000, and intend to erect thereon, at some future period, a much larger building.

—The anniversary of the Broad Street M. E. Church Missionary Society took place yesterday afternoon, in the church edifice, Broad and Christian streets. The exercises consisted of prayer, singing by the scholars, and addresses by Rev. J. Neill, Rev. George Mears, Rev. G. Cummings, and Rev. J. C. Lucas. The report of the superintendent showed the membership of the schools to be 300 scholars, and the missionary collections $625, an increase of $75 over the previous year.

—A meeting of the Scott Legion was held on last Saturday evening, at their hall, at Sixth and Race streets. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President A. H. Reynolds; Vice-President, T. G. Funston; Recording Secretary, William J. Mackey; Corresponding Secretary, E. R. Biles; Treasurer, George Moore; Trustees, John Spear, J. J. Osvandel, William N. Shultz; Monument Committee, William Kerlin, R. E. Winslow, William Babe.

—One hundred and one persons were admitted yesterday morning to the communion of the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, Franklin street and Columbia avenue, Rev. Mr. Mutchmore, pastor. Eighty-two of the number were on confession of their faith and nineteen on certificate from other churches. Before receiving them as members Mr. Mutchmore addressed the candidates, stating that it would be required of them to refrain from attending theatrical and other popular amusements, or engaging in dancing or card-playing.

—Daniel McCarty, Jane McCarty, G. P. Brown and Charles Allston were before Alderman Kerr on Saturday, they having been arrested on a warrant issued by the Mayor, on the statement of Margarent Brannan. Complainant arrived in this city on Thursday last from Salem, Mass., and being a stranger here accepted the invitation of a man whom she met at the foot of Walnut street to accompany her to a lodging house. She was taken to a house on North Front street, where she saw the defendants, and where her treatment was such as compelled her to leave the house the same night and wander about the streets until she met a policeman, and was provided with lodgings at a station-house. As the testimony did not connect Allston with any impropriety of conduct he was discharged. The others were held for trial.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 113¼.

—Snow was nine inches deep in Richmond, Va., yesterday.

—Governor Stevenson has refused to accept Mr. Golladay's resignation.

—There is a growing feeling in Mexico in favor of annexation to the United States.

—Texas will be admitted as soon as her delegation and the necessary papers arrive.

—Zamora, the assassin of Greenwaldt, has been convicted and executed in Havana.

—Numerous applications are being made for the work in the navy yards, but there are no vacancies.

—A man was knocked down on Thirty-fourth street, New York, on Saturday night, and robbed of $12,000.

—Two children were fatally burned at Wetheredsville, Md., on Friday evening, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

—Only Justices Miller and Strong, it is said, are in favor of pronouncing all the Reconstruction laws constitutional.

—President Grant on Saturday visited the Government Printing Office, and met with a most enthusiastic reception from the employes.

—Evidence has been taken by the committee exonerating Mr. Covode from any corruption in connection with cadetship appointments.

—Rudolpe and Deery played a game at billiards in San Francisco on Saturday night, for the championship of America. The former proved the victor.

—The amount deposited in the Treasury by the national banks as security for public deposits, which last year was $33,500,000, is now but between $17,000,000 and $18,000,000.

—Actual hostilities have commenced in the Red River Territory, and resulted in a victory for Richie. Major Baulton, who commanded the opposing force and surrendered, has been court-martialled and sentenced to be shot.

—The recent riot among the emigrants on Ward's Island would appear to have resulted from the gross mismanagement of the depot. Among other matters of complaint it seems that only four washbasins and two towels, changed twice a week, were allowed for 600 persons.

—A New York paper published yesterday an absurd story to the effect that Napoleon died six months since; that the Prince Imperial is reigning as Napoleon IV; that Napoleon is represented by a man bearing a wonderful resemblance to him; and lastly, that the fraud is countenanced by England and Russia.

### Foreign Affairs.

—Carlists continue active in Spain.

—Navigation of the Baltic will soon be resumed.

—Another Atlantic cable is spoken of in England.

—All monopoly in ocean cables is abolished in France.

—Turkey no longer collects tolls from ships on the Bosphorus.

—A cardinal's hat, it is said, has been promised to the Primate of Poland.

—Belgium has ratified a treaty reducing the postal rates to the United States by one-half.

—Another batch of Paris journalists have been prosecuted, convicted of course, and sentenced to imprisonment and fine.

### Applause, Calls, and Encores.

"Players, after all," averred Hazlitt, "have little reason to complain of their hard-earned, short-lived popularity. One thunder of applause from pit, boxes, and gallery is equal to a whole immortality of posthumous fame." Nevertheless, the transitory nature of an actor's rewards has oftentimes stirred regret and commiseration. Shakespeare, as we all know, makes sympathetic mention of the poor player,

"That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more."

Garrick, in his prologue to the *Clandestine Marriage*, states feelingly:—

"The painter dead, yet still he charms the eye,
While England lives his fame can never die;
But he who struts his hour upon the stage,
Can scarce extend his fame for half an age;
Nor pen nor pencil can the actor save—
The art and artist share one common grave."

Cibber, in his "Apology," laments mellifluously that the momentary beauties flowing from an harmonious elocution cannot, like those of poetry, be their own record; that the animated graces of the actor can live no longer than the instant breath and motion that present them; or, at least, can but faintly glimmer through the memory, or imperfect attestation of a few surviving spectators." And Hazlitt, himself, notwithstanding his dictum on the subject above set forth, has placed on record certain expressions of tenderness for the player's evanescent glory. "When an author dies it is no matter, for his works remain. When a great actor dies, there is a void produced in society, a gap which requires to be filled up. The literary amateur may find employment for his time in reading old authors only, and exhaust his entire spleen in scouting new ones; but the lover of the stage cannot amuse himself in his solitary fastidiousness by sitting to witness a play got up by the departed ghosts of first-rate actors; or be contented with the perusal of a collection of old playbills; he may extol Garrick, but he must go to see Kean, and, in his own defense, must admire, or at least tolerate, what he sees, or stay away against his will." Hazlitt, it may be noted, was evidently writing under the impression that at no time would the stage be left without the support of players of the Garrick or the Kean class. If he had survived until our present year of grace, it would have become a question with him how far he could admire or tolerate the condition of the modern stage; he might even be driven to accept the alternative he himself suggests, and stay away from our theatres altogether, only *with* his will rather than against it, in common with a very considerable section of society.

An actor, in regard to the honor of his profession, considered apart from its commercial results, occupies the position of one who has invested his whole fortune in the purchase of an annuity terminating at his decease, and who has become entitled, therefore, to a larger income than accrues to the man able to lay up treasure, and to provide for and bequeath property to posterity. The player can be rewarded only by the applause afforded him during the continuance of his theatrical career, and it is right, therefore, that such applause should fully correspond with and be adequate to his merits.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·25 MOON SETS.....11·04
SUN SETS..... 5·08 HIGH WATER..... 5·03

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

### MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silesia | Havre | New York | Feb. 12 |
| India | Glasgow | New York | Feb. 18 |
| America | Southampton | New York | Feb. 22 |
| Palmyra | Liverpool | New York via B. | Feb. 22 |
| Colorado | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 23 |
| Denmark | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 23 |
| C. of London | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 24 |
| Cambria | Glasgow | New York | Feb. 25 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of N. York | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 8 |
| Holsatia | New York | Hamburg | Mar. 8 |
| Nevada | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 9 |
| Russia | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 9 |
| Marathon | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 10 |
| C. of London | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 12 |
| Paraguay | New York | London | Mar. 12 |
| France | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 12 |
| India | New York | Glasgow | Mar. 12 |
| Weser | New York | Bremen | Mar. 12 |
| Colorado | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 16 |
| C. of Washton | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 19 |
| Lafayette | New York | Havre | Mar. 19 |
| America | New York | Bremen | Mar. 19 |
| Cambria | New York | Glasgow | Mar. 19 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool via H. | Mar. 22 |
| Nebraska | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 23 |
| C. of Brussels | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 26 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pioneer | Philadelphia | Wilmington | Mar. 8 |
| Zodiac | Philadelphia | Charleston | Mar. 10 |
| Morro Castle | New York | Havana | Mar. 10 |
| Columbia | New York | Havana | Mar. 17 |
| Eagle | New York | Havana via Nas | Mar. 24 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship W. P. Clyde, Morgan, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Shannon, Sawyer, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, Sagua, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Streamlet, Costill, New York, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr C. H. Bolton, Voorhees, Millville, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Passed an unknown brig at the Ledge, coming up in tow, supposed to be the American Union, from Matanzas.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Somerset, McBride, 7 days from Cabarien, with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Schr Streamlet, Costill, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr R. J. Conner, Pardee, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John Beatty, Price, from Portsmouth, with cypress railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Royal Charlie, Potter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 19th ult.

Steamship James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 3d inst.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

Bark Attilla, Falck, cleared at New York 5th inst., for Cork for orders, via Philadelphia.

Bark Robert Porter, Killman, hence, cleared at San Francisco 24th ult. for Sitka.

Bark Cecelia, from Shanghae for Philadelphia, was spoken 29th Dec. off the Cape of Good Hope.

Bark Bessie Harris, Allen, hence, at Dublin 19th ultimo.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, at Messina 11th ult. from Genoa.

Brig Lena (or Lima), from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, at Fortress Monroe 5th inst.

Brig Fortuna, Borda, hence, at Oporto 13th ult.

Schr Palos, Shackford, at Aguadilla, P. R., 12th ult., for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, hence, at Mobile 28th ultimo.

Schr R. S. Miller, Whilden, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, hence, at Norfolk 3d instant.

Schr Woodruff Sims, Pharo, from James river for New York, put into Norfolk 3d inst. to repair sails.

Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, from Wood's Hole, Mass., at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst.

Schrs Four Sisters, Sherrer; S. H. Sharp, Webb; and J. C. Thompson, Jeffers, for Philadelphia, were load-ing at Charleston 3d inst.

Schr American Eagle, Clare, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 3d inst.

Schr C. B. Woods, Gandy, hence, at Charleston 3d inst., and was loading to return.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport A. M. 4th inst.

Schr James H. Young, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 4th inst.

Schr Clyde, Gage, cleared at Boston 4th inst. for Rockport, Me., to load for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The first-class can buoy, red and black horizontal stripes, to mark the west side of entrance to Swash Channel, and the first-class red can buoy No. 8, to mark west side of Upper Middle, both of New York lower bay, and taken up Feb. 24 for repairs, have been replaced in their proper positions, and the outer spar buoy No. 1, white and black perpendicular stripes, to mark the entrance to Rockaway Inlet, recently carried away from its station, has also been replaced.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Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1·50. Family Circle 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.
The sale of Seats will commence on FRIDAY, at 9 A. M., only at the Box Office of the Academy. 3 2 6t

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# Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.


## GALVANIZING THE DEMOCRACY.

"WHAT policy ought the Democratic party to pursue to obtain control of the General and State Governments?" This lively topic was discussed at the rooms of the Democratic Association in Arch street, on last Saturday evening, by John Campbell. The condition of the organization makes the query specially pertinent and important. We are told by the poet that when "the Devil got sick the Devil a monk would be," and as the Democracy have been kept out of power in the State and nation for the last ten years, in spite of their most vigorous efforts, we do not wonder at their disposition to inscribe new watchwords on their banners, and to assume virtues which they do not possess. The force of habit, however, is a serious obstacle to the successful assumption of a new character. When the Devil donned the garb of a monk he wore his unaccustomed robes awkwardly, and the Democratic speaker of to-day who seeks to promote the triumph of his party unconsciously gives utterance to some of the stereotyped doctrines by which it alienated the affections and confidence of the people. Even Mr. Campbell, while acknowledging that the "policy adopted by the Democratic leaders has been extremely disastrous," proclaims his adherence to some of their unpopular ideas, and he favors, as a whole, a platform which would sink the organization deeper than plummet ever sounded. He is especially hostile to what he terms the "swindling tariff." More honest, but less discreet than the Democratic leaders of this State, he advocates free trade as boldly as it is advocated by the bulk of his fellow-partisans residing beyond the boundaries of this Commonwealth. And not satisfied with robbing diversified American industry of the protection which is absolutely essential to its existence in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, he also proposes to abolish free schools, for this is the logical result of his proposition that the Democratic party has nothing to do with giving the citizen an education. Then he wants the party to "keep the Government poor," to pay off the public debt in greenbacks, and to exalt into a dogma the doctrine that "a national crime was perpetrated by the murder of Mrs. Surratt." The utterance of sentiments like these by a speaker whose avowed object is to open up a new path for the party, illustrates more forcibly than columns of comment how hopelessly the Democracy are committed to old heresies, and how surely they would abuse any new grant of power by placing portions of their ancient creed on the statute-books.

But the speaker really was disposed to adopt a few new ideas. He advocated the nomination of honest men, exclusively, as candidates for office, and the selection of a Presidential nominee who would aid his proposed efforts to win recruits for the Democratic party from the newly-enfranchised colored voters. The gist of his new galvanizing process is expressed in the concluding paragraph of his speech, viz.:—

"How shall the Democracy poll, on next Presidential election day, a majority of this vote? How shall we bridge the chasm that separates the negro vote from us? There is only one architect that can build this bridge—there is only one man who can poll this vote—and that man is Salmon P. Chase."

If Mr. Campbell is authority on any subject it ought to be about the Democratic policy with reference to the negro. He has studied that subject very thoroughly, and if we remember aright he published a book a few years ago which was designed mainly to prove that the African race was so differently constituted, physically and mentally, from the whites, and that they belonged to such an inferior order of beings, that it was quite right to perpetuate slavery, and totally wrong to pretend that they were endowed with the feelings appertaining to humanity. Extracts from this work might serve an admirable purpose as campaign documents conveying "true knowledge" to the new voters whom he expects to enlist as supporters of the Democratic ticket. There is a refreshing coolness in the idea of a man who but yesterday classified the negro as but one grade above an ourang-outang counting the negro to-day as a welcome ally of the Democracy. And if the future hopes of the party are to be founded on this scheme, its fortunes must be indeed desperate. Even the use of Mr. Chase cannot save his new friends from a worse defeat than they encountered in 1868.

## THE DOUBTFUL PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE.

IN all the editions of Shakespeare's works thirty-five plays are given as assuredly his, and to these are usually added *Pericles* and *Titus Andronicus*, the authenticity of which many of the early editors and commentators were disposed to dispute. It is now generally admitted, however, on reasonably reliable evidence that these are genuine but early works written before the poet became a master of his art, and they are seldom excluded from any of the collections of Shakespeare's writings published at this day. Besides these works there are a number of dramas and dramatic sketches attributed to Shakespeare, but which all the English editors have agreed to discard as spurious or doubtful. These have seldom been printed, so that no opportunity has been given for the majority of readers to form any judgment of their merits or to decide from internal evidence as to the probability of their being genuine. It is singular that, while the English students of Shakespeare have unanimously agreed to consider these plays as spurious, the Germans, who have examined them and the evidence upon which rest their claims to be considered as really the writings of Shakespeare, contend earnestly that all or most of them are undoubtedly genuine, and that several are entitled to rank with his best and most mature efforts. The appreciative critical spirit in which the Germans have considered this subject entitle their opinion to a respectful hearing; and with regard to some of the doubtful plays, at least, most thoughtful and unprejudiced readers will be inclined to agree with them on the strength of the internal evidence alone. One eminent German critic says truly that all the dramatic writers of Shakespeare's day are well known, and that before throwing out a work attributed to him on moderately reasonable grounds, his editors ought to be able to show who the real authors were.

We do not intend to discuss the points of this controversy, and our only idea in alluding to the subject at all is to suggest to the publishers of Shakespearian works the propriety of giving these doubtful plays in future editions. This the students of the great poet have a right to demand, and at a time when efforts are being made to preserve every scrap of verse, good, bad, and indifferent, of poets far inferior to Shakespeare, it is certainly remarkable that these doubtful plays should be allowed to remain unknown to the majority of readers. The German publisher Tauchnitz has made an important move in the right direction by issuing six of these plays in a supplementary volume to his edition of Shakespeare, and it is to be hoped that other publishers will follow his good example, so that in future we may be certain of procuring everything of Shakespeare's that has been preserved. Admitting that many of these plays are inferior to the acknowledged writings of Shakespeare, if they are really his, they will enable the student to trace his artistic development in a more perfect manner than heretofore, and will show every phase of his genius from his crudest attempts to his grandest inspirations. Some of them are evidently early works, others appear to be hurried adaptations of older plays, while one at least, *Edward III*, is, in our opinion, equal to the average of his dramas from English history. This play is eminently Shakespearian in style, while it resembles in no respects that of any known English dramatist. We cannot agree with Schlegel that it is entitled to rank among his best and most mature works, but that Shakespeare wrote at least a large part of it can scarcely be doubted by an unprejudiced reader. The evidence of the genuineness of these dramas must of course always be open to question, but there is enough to be said in their favor to warrant their publication under the head of "doubtful" along with Shakespeare's other writings; and the day is at hand when no edition of the poet's works will be considered as complete without them.

## THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

IN the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land bill, which was introduced on the 15th of February, will be passed to the second reading, and the struggle over a question of even greater importance than that affecting the Irish Church will be fully inaugurated. The bill, according to the synopsis sent by the cable at the time of its presentation, provides for the security of the tenure of tenants, for facilitating the purchase and transfer of land, for granting loans to tenants who desire to purchase or landlords who wish to reclaim and improve waste land, and for the recognition of the custom prevailing in Ulster. It also requires the landlord to pay for improvements which increase the value of land, and bars all claims for rent against tenants who are evicted for its non-payment. The "custom of Ulster," which will figure so prominently in the debate upon the bill, embraces the right of the tenant to undisturbed occupancy so long as the rent is paid, and the privilege of making improvements without being subject to an arbitrary increase in the amount of rent because of such improvements.

It will thus be seen that although the measure is quite comprehensive in its scope, some of the sorest grievances to which the Irish tenants are subjected are not touched by it. The larger number of the Irish landlords, especially those owning land in the sections of the country where the greatest distress and discontent prevail, reside permanently outside of the island, leaving their estates under the superintendence and control of agents who are disposed to be even more exacting and merciless than the landlords themselves. For this great evil of absenteeism the bill attempts to apply no remedy; and for another, even more oppressive in its operation, the exaction of excessive rents, no provision is made. The large measure of justice which it proposes to mete out, however, has satisfied the more rational journals and statesmen of Ireland that the Government is disposed to inaugurate in good faith a radical reform, and hence the bill has been received, as a whole, with favor by the organs of both the Liberal and Conservative parties; while the Irish members of Parliament, at a private meeting held a few days ago, resolved to propose amendments to the bill instead of opposing it *in toto*. But with the masses of the people and the so-called national or Fenian organs, the proposed measure finds no favor. Such papers as the *Irishman* and the *Nation* denounce the bill in unmeasured terms, and strive to increase its unpopularity with the masses. This is in accordance with the traditional policy of the national party, which aims, not at a reform of English rule in the island, but its entire subversion, and accepts no programme, however liberal and promising, short of independence. The ridiculous Fenian fiasco, which has been the legitimate result of this policy, has shown Ireland its utter folly, and demonstrated that the only hope of the country lies in a gradual reform of the abuses to which the island has been subjected for centuries. As the first instalment of this reform, the Land bill of Mr. Gladstone is therefore received with favor and confidence by all true friends of Ireland, both at home and in England. The fate of the bill, in view of the diversity of opinion with which it has been received, is uncertain in its present shape; but Mr. Gladstone's Government is thoroughly convinced of the necessity of reform, and honestly disposed to grant it, and full justice to the Irish tenant, withheld for centuries, is certain to be meted out in the end.

## THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

THE New York *World* of yesterday published a letter professedly written in Paris under the date of February 21, which makes the startling, if true, revelation that the Emperor Napoleon III died on the 8th of August last from a surgical operation, and that since then he has been personated by a "dummy," while the Empress has been ruling in the meantime as Regent. The writer is very circumstantial, but in every sentence he shows that he knows nothing whatever about the affairs of the Imperial family, and the story has the appearance of having been manufactured out of the whole cloth, and with very little ingenuity at that. If this was the first time that some penny-a-liner hard up for a subject had attempted to hoax the public by slaughtering an emperor or prince of renown, there might be some hope that even such a clumsy invention as that published by the *World* would create some sensation. But when not only the ministers, but also the principal ambassadors of foreign powers and some of the leading English journals are represented as being implicated in the fraud, an entirely too large demand is made upon the imagination; and while the bloodthirsty yarn of the *World's* correspondent may sell a few extra copies of the paper, it will scarcely have any very decided effect in retarding the fall in the price of gold, or create any great commotion in commercial, financial, or diplomatic circles.

## THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

THE spring political campaign opens with the State election in New Hampshire to-morrow; and, as matters now stand, the result is involved in considerable doubt. As indicative of the relative strength of the two great national parties in the State, we present the following figures, showing the result of the annual elections since 1861, the votes marked thus (*) including all scattering votes. In 1863 there were two Republican candidates for Governor, and, as the Constitution requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect, there was no election by the people:—

| Year. | | Rep. | Dem. | Rep. Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | Governor | 38,037 | 33,544 | 4493 |
| " | President | 37,519 | 28,404* | 9115 |
| 1861 | Governor | 35,467 | 31,452 | 4015 |
| 1862 | " | 32,150 | 30,275* | 1875 |
| 1863 | " | 33,407 | 32,833 | 574 |
| 1864 | " | 37,006 | 31,340 | 5666 |
| " | President | 36,596 | 33,034 | 3561 |
| 1865 | Governor | 34,145 | 28,074* | 6071 |
| 1866 | " | 35,137 | 30,481 | 4656 |
| 1867 | " | 35,809 | 32,663 | 3146 |
| 1868 | " | 39,785 | 37,292* | 2493 |
| " | President | 38 191 | 31,224 | 6967 |
| 1869 | Governor | 35,777 | 32,004 | 3773 |
| " | Congress | 35,905 | 31,936 | 3972 |

In view of these figures, if the issue presented were a fair and square one between the two parties, there could be little doubt of the result. The majority, although it has at times been cut down to a low figure, has been so uniformly on the Republican side during the past ten years, that there could be no doubt of another triumph under ordinary circumstances. But there are four tickets in the field, and as the Constitution requires a majority of all the votes cast to ensure an election, the result is not as certain as it might be. A Railroad Commissioner as well as a Governor is to be elected, the candidates for the two offices being as follows:—

| | *Governor.* | *R. R. Commissioner.* |
|---|---|---|
| Republican | Onslow Stearns. | Charles P. Gage. |
| Democratic | John Bedel. | Michael T. Donohoe. |
| Temperance | L. O. Barrows. | H. O. Peirce. |
| Labor Reform | Samuel Flint. | Geo. Roberts. |

Governor Stearns, the present incumbent, was nominated by acclamation at the Republican State Convention held on the 7th of January, the platform adopted by the convention expressing a hearty approval of the administration of President Grant, denouncing all direct or indirect repudiation of the national debt, commending economy and integrity in the affairs of the General Government, favoring the abolition of the franking privilege, urging the enforcement by Congress of the conditions of reconstruction in the case of Georgia, denouncing the rescinding of the ratification of the fifteenth amendmens by the Democratic Legislature of New York, hailing the revival of the temperance cause in the State as a good omen, pledging support to the industrial classes, advising that railroads and other corporations be managed in the interest of the public as well as the stockholders, and favoring the renewal of efforts to develop the resources of the State.

The Democratic State Convention was held on January 5, and in the report of its proceedings, now before us, we find that each of the candidates who received its indorsement is styled a "General." The platform adopted on the occasion is one of the good old-fashioned sort, expressing an abiding faith in the principles of the party, opposing centralization in the General Government, denouncing the action of Congress in relation to Georgia, declaring that the present system of national taxation under the revenue and tariff laws throws the burden upon the laboring classes and is unjust and oppressive, denouncing monopolies as unjust and prejudicial to national progress, declaring that all bonds and securities should be taxed, and that debts not otherwise specified should be paid in currency. Against the last two planks in the platform one of the members of the convention, the Hon. Is. ac Adams, entered a protest; but the representatives of the Democracy were so enthusiastically wedded to repudiation that it was unheeded.

Yet the Democracy, after all, have found their platform so shaky and their chances of success so hopeless that, at a secret session of the State Central Committee, held February 24, it was resolved to abandon both platform and candidate, and unite in the support of the Labor Reform candidate. This action, however, has been repudiated by many of the Democratic newspapers of the State, and it is likely that large numbers of the party will cast their votes for Bedel, in spite of the recommendation of the committee. Of the Temperance ticket but little has been heard, and it will receive but a small support, all of which, as a matter of course, will be drawn from the ranks of the Republicans. As there will probably be no election by the people, the contest over the Legislature, upon which the election will fall in default of a decisive popular vote, has become exceedingly warm, the Democrats seeking to defeat as many Republican candidates as possible, without regard to the particular affiliations of their different opponents. Of the final result, however, there can be but little doubt, and Governor Stearns is sure of a re-election, either by the people or the Legislature.

WE LEARN from a Roman correspondent that Monsignor Dupanloup has determined to bring before the council the abuses and oppressions practised by the temporal government of the Papacy. The Court of Rome will forbid the discussion, denying the right of the council to interfere with its temporal administration; but the Bishop insists that the Papacy is as much subject to the fathers in one aspect as the other. As he is distinguished for his strenuous support of the principle of the temporal power, this assertion has produced a deep impression; and though the ultras affirm that his motion will only hasten the dogmatic proclamation of the Papal sovereignty, the Vatican is more troubled than is suffered to appear.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"It is curious to observe how ready people are to jump at any occasion for 'a controversy.' Probably as there is a large amount of money lying idle at present, waiting for investment, so there is a vast quantity of controversial spirit which requires a vent, and fastens upon any object, however trifling, which may happen to present itself. In no other way can we account for the fearful excitement which has been caused by a Greek Archbishop having had the goodness to bless some English Churchmen. The Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, when visiting York Minster, pronounced his benediction in Greek over the members of a deputation. Instead of everybody being much obliged to him for taking the trouble, the blessing has led to an ugly controversy as to whether the Greek Archbishop has any right to bless us at all. Happily the Archbishop of York has given his opinion that the prayer of an 'alien' may be efficacious; in other words, that we need not be anxious as to the effect of a Greek blessing on an English deputation. This is very satisfactory, and will, it is to be hoped, allay the panic and settle the question. In the meantime we trust the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos will not be deterred by this clamor from blessing English Churchmen, whether they like it or not. Many of them would be none the worse for a good blessing in any language, living or dead; and deputations are frequently so troublesome that they may think themselves very fortunate to receive a blessing in Greek instead of something the reverse in English. Nothing but courtesy, indeed, prevents their being frequently addressed in the same terms as those used to a sailor by the boatswain in one of her Majesty's ships where strong language was forbidden—'God bless you, you rascal; you know what I mean!'"

IT IS TO BE FEARED that the case of John Le Roy, the watchmaker at St. Heliers, Isle of Jersey, will lead to attempts being made to imitate that gentleman's ingenuity. In order to prevent Mrs. Le Roy from drinking more than was good for her, he made an iron mask, fastened at the back by a padlock, and weighing altogether about three pounds, which he placed over the lady's head; and this machine would no doubt have promoted sobriety, but for a slight fault in its construction. It was made rather too large, and consequently Mrs. Le Roy managed to turn it round on her head and imbibe small glasses of liquor. No effort seems to have been spared by this thoughtful husband to cure his wife of her unhappy weakness. Besides the mask he had made a large box into a species of cage with iron bars, into which he was in the habit of occasionally placing her. It was by no means an uncomfortable retreat, and was described as being roomy, but not exactly "the place for a woman to be in." Mr. Le Roy was fined 10s. for this conduct, and there can be no doubt that he laid himself open to the penalty; but he seems to have been actuated by kindly and proper motives, and assuming Mrs. Le Roy's habits to be such as described, the wisest course she can pursue is to put on the mask and get inside the cage of her own accord when she feels tempted to give way to intemperance.


SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

A REPETITION OF

PROF. HENRY MORTON'S

GREAT LECTURE ON SOLAR ECLIPSES,

On MONDAY EVENING, March 14.

NOTE.—In consequence of repeated requests, and owing to the extraordinary demand for seats on the occasion of its first delivery, Professor MORTON has consented to repeat the above Lecture for the benefit of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The sale of Secured Seats will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9th instant, at 9 o'clock.

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....25 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. 1 7

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHORAL CONCERT IN AID OF "THE BAPTIST HOME," SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, at 3 P. M.

The GRAND CHORUS, composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools, will be conducted by Mr. G. B. SNYDER,

And accompanied by four grand Pianos and two Organs. Concert to open by an Overture for four Pianos.

TICKETS { Adults.....50 cents / Children, under twelve years.....25 "

Tickets can be procured at the American Baptist Publication Society's Rooms, No. 530 ARCH Street, or at the Academy on the day of the Concert.

Doors open at 2 o'clock. 2 7 11t

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NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ.

SECOND WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.

GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.

General approval by the public of this

GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10.

Admission.....25 cents.

Including the entire collection of the Academy.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

2 16tMSrp

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any other poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

UPHOLSTERERS SENT OUT TO DO upholstering of any kind. Prompt attention and low prices at W. HENRY PATTEN'S new store, No. 1316 CHESNUT Street. 1t*

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*Meyer von Bremen, A. Achenbach, O. Achenbach, Carl Muller, Hildebrandt, Vautier, Amberg, Toussaint, Benaell, Carl Becker, Lejeune, Herzog, Kuwasseg, Paul Weber, Carl Hoff, Grasse, J. H. L. De Haas, Flamm, Klombeck & Willems, Schreyer, Herbsthoffer, Zamacois, Deagoffe, Plassan, Escosura, Caraud, Pecrus,*

**GREAT ART SALE,**

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 10 and 11, at 7½ o'clock, will be offered the finest and most important collection of OIL PAINTINGS ever shown to the Philadelphia public, being the entire importation of Messrs. BAILEY & CO., which will be sold without reserve, together with that of Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE, which must also be sold on account of an early departure for Europe on business connected with his house.

The Paintings are now on exhibition and will be sold at the

**HASELTINE GALLERIES,**

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

**B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.**

3 5 6t

*Bakalowics, Ferrandis, Hamilton, W. T. Richards, Nicholson, Ramsey, Reimer, Tait, Lanfant de Metz, Raupp, Accard, Lassalle, Jacobson, Brendell, Hoguet, Hamman, Diefenbach.*

*Brillouin, Baumgartner, Bosch, Braith, Gebler, Carl Hubner, Arntz, Heng sbach, Seipel, Salentin, Paulsen, Kollitz, Otto Meyer, Kraus, Gesselschap.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IRISH DIAMONDS.

O. W. BROOKE, Esq.,

having kindly volunteered to deliver his New Lecture on the above subject, on

THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, 1870,

for the benefit of the

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH,

MAD'LLE JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF

will also appear to illustrate the

IRISH DIAMONDS.

The Christian Brothers' Brass Band has also kindly volunteered.

Cards of Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Academy of Music; Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel; J. L. Carneross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 N. Eighth street, and at the parsonage of the Church. 3 7 3t

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—THE first public meeting of the Branch of the Evangelical Alliance for Philadelphia and parts adjacent will be held in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. Wylie, Pastor), BROAD street below Spruce, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JAMES McCOSH, D. D., of Princeton College, Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., of New York, Rev. CLEMENT BUTLER, D. D., of the Episcopal Divinity School, Hon. JUDGE STRONG, and others will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend.

B. B. HOTCHKIN, J. S. DALES, } Secretaries.

It*

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH.—"THE PILGRIM," with all its Grand Paintings, Music, Transition Finale, will be exhibited for the benefit of the Central Church, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Concert Hall. Go early and secure a seat. 1t*

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Prayer meeting THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and sermon at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN. The public cordially invited. 1t*

PENISTAN'S, No. 439 CHESNUT Street, WILL OPEN this morning. Thanks to the indomitable energy of our gallant Firemen, the care and zeal of the Insurance Patrol, the promptitude of the Insurance Companies, and last but not least the untiring and faithful efforts of my employes, I am enabled to announce that my place of business will reopen this (Monday) morning, March 7th, 1870.

1t RICHARD PENISTAN.

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 212 South Fifth street, PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1870.

The Act of Assembly approved April 29, 1858, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for License in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

JOHN F. BALLIER, ALEXANDER McQUERN, THOMAS M. LOCKE, City Commissioners.

2 28 m 1 7 8 14 15 21 22

**TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH**

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentrifice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
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JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 6w

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

CLOTHING.

**Helpful Hints for Hard Times.**

Be sure to get the worth of your money
When you buy your clothes.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Be sure to get exactly the style of Clothes that are becoming to you.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Be sure to see that your Clothes fit you snugly.
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Be sure to see that the material is good.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Be sure to get durable Clothes.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Be sure that you get them cheap enough.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
Offer people
The worth of their money,
The style they want,
The elegance of fit,
The excellence of material,
The durability of the Garments,
AND THE CHEAP ENOUGH PRICE.

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**GREAT BROWN HALL,**
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| GOOD BUSINESS SUITS | $14, | were | $18 |
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**EVANS & LEACH,**
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MINERAL WATER.

"ALLEGHENY MINERAL WATER," VIRGINIA.

The undersigned, agents for the water of the above Springs, have a constant supply on hand.

For price and circulars apply to

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UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mthf

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**WHEELER & WILSON'S**
LOCK-STITCH
**Family Sewing Machine.**
OVER 425,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
**Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.**
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THE FINE ARTS.

**"THE NINE MUSES"**
Have Been Retained on Exhibition
AT
**EARLES' GALLERIES,**
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
3 2 13t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

**C. F. HASELTINE'S**
**Galleries of the Arts,**
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**THE AUTOTYPES**
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**LANDSCAPES**
11 10rp HAVE ARRIVED.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very desirable Residence, near depot and churches. Parlor, dining-room, library, and two kitchens, nine bedrooms, bath-room, dressing-rooms, water-closets, and large store-rooms, pantries, etc. Hot and cold water, gas, furnace, etc. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to F. L. BOUDINOT, 3 2 wfm 12t* No. 418 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET.—STORE CONNECTING WITH NEW HOTEL, No. 1305 CHESNUT STREET. Suitable for Gents' Furnishing Goods. Apply on the premises from 10 to 12. 3 5 6t

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to L. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

OFFICES.—VERY DESIRABLE COMMUNICATING offices, second floor of No. 427 Walnut street, to rent. S. KINGSTON McCAY. 3 2 6*

ROOMS, 132 BY 32 FEET, WITH 100 horse steam-power, to rent, N. E. corner TWENTY-SECOND and WOOD Streets. 3 5 6t*

FURNITURE, ETC.

**AVERILL BARLOW,**
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
**CABINET FURNITURE,**
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
**Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,**
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Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted. 3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

COAL.

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**PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,**
DEALERS IN
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DEPOT: No. 1528 North NINTH Street, West Side, below Master.
1 7½ Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS. Large stock always on hand. Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets 12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

**JAMES & HUBER,**
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
**No. 11 North SECOND Street,**
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
**Winter Goods,**
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING CAN NOW BE ENgaged at a COUNTRY PLACE. Situation high, healthy, and airy; House large and commodious; Rooms, second floor; but few taken; Stabling, etc. Address, stating where to be seen, "T.," P. O. Box 2159, Philadelphia. 3 5 3t*

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Parepa-Rosa troupe will appear to-morrow evening in Flotow's opera of *Martha*. On Wednesday Weber's *Oberon* will be given, with Madame Rosa in the *role* of "Reiza." Most of the music of this beautiful work is well known to the public, and although the performance of the entire opera will be a novelty, those who attend will do so with the knowledge that it will be something worthy of their best regards. The production of such operas as this and *The Marriage of Figaro*, in good style, is the right kind of enterprise, and that it is appreciated by the public is shown in the fact that all the seats have been secured with an eagerness almost unprecedented.

On Thursday there will be a matinee performance of *The Marriage of Figaro*, for which the sale of seats will commence to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Academy.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Victorine; or, The Seamstress' Dream*, and the comedy of *He's Not Such a Fool*, will be performed this evening.

To-morrow Mr. Vining Bowers will have a benefit, when *Everybody's Friend* will be given, with Mr. Bowers and Mr. E. E. Hulish as "Major Wellington De Boots" alternately. The performance will conclude with the drama of *Tom King and Dick Turpin*. This is a bill that should fill the house, irrespective of the claims of Mr. Bowers upon the consideration of the playgoing public.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Charles Fechter will apper this evening as "Hamlet," supported by Miss Carlotta Leclercq as "Ophelia" and Mr. E. C. Bangs as "Laertes." Mr. Fechter's engagement is limited to twelve nights, and he will personate "Hamlet" every evening this week.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in six different *roles* in her new drama entitled *The Little Detective*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM, in Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, the French comedians will appear this evening in *Les Femmes Terribles*, by Dumanoir, and *Les Deux Avengles*, by Offenbach.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesques of *The City Councils, Life in Paris, Shoo Fly, The Village Blacksmith*, and other attractions will be repeated this evening for the benefit of those who were unable to gain admission last week.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Hughey Dougherty has made a tremendous hit, and the management at immense expense have induced him to prolong his engagement for another week. This evening *Tommy Dodd, Jimmy, Let's Go Home*, and a variety of other interesting novelties will be presented.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical exhibition at the Assembly Building this evening.

"THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening. This series of paintings, illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," have attracted large audiences during the last three weeks, and they fully deserve their popularity.

### Charles Fechter, the Tragedian.

The first appearance in this city of Mr. Charles Fechter, the Anglo-Franco-Teutonic tragedian, which takes place at the Walnut Street Theatre this evening, will be quite an event in the theatrical world. Mr. Fechter's advent has been heralded by such a blast of trumpets that there is a great deal of curiosity on the part of play-goers to see him, especially in the *role* selected for the opening night—that of "Hamlet." Mr. Fechter was born in Hanway-yard, Oxford street, London, about the year 1823, and is consequently about fifty-seven years of age. His father was a German, his mother an English woman, and he was educated entirely in France, so that the three leading nationalities of Europe have contributed to his physical and intellectual composition. For some years his attention was directed to sculpture, but he early manifested an inclination for the stage, and when but seventeen years of age he made his *debut* in *Le Mari de la Veuve* at the Salle Moliere, Paris, a dingy little place. Although entirely without experience, his acting on this occasion was so full of promise that it insured him an introduction to Scribe. A series of lessons at the Paris Conservatory followed. But after a few weeks' tuition, we are told he despaired of acquiring valuable knowledge in an institution where four different professors, in as many weeks, had read to him one part after four different fashions. So he quitted the Conservatory and returned to his studio. He accepted directly, however, an offer to join a travelling troupe in Italy, and although compelled by the pecuniary ill success of the venture to again take up the chisel, he was so little disheartened as to set aside a diploma authorizing him to compete as a sculptor for the *prix de Rome*, and to profit, in preference, by an authorization entitling him to a hearing at the Comedie Francaise. From that day Mr. Fechter's career as an actor was uninterrupted. He was part of the company of the Comedie for eighteen months, and he laid on the stage of the first theatre of France the foundation of a thorough familiarity with his art. Leaving this house, he passed a year in Berlin, whence he transferred his services to the Vaudeville, then to the Ambigu, then to the Varietes, and then to the Theatre Historique. At the latter theatre he was the original personator of "The Corsican Brothers," and of "Horace" in *Pauline*. Subsequently, at the Vaudeville, he "created" the part of "Armand" in *La Dame aux Camelias (Camille)*, and that of "Raphael" in *Les Filles de Marbre*, and then accepted the proposals of the Porte St. Martin management, and figured there in *Le Fils de la Nuit, La Belle Gabrielle*, and kindred works. Suited by physical qualities and by early picturesque surroundings for the delineation of romantic characters, he won for himself in them a great popular reputation. This portion of his career was varied by a professional visit to Berlin, which occurred in the year 1846.

Having now reached the zenith of his fame as a French romancist, he turned his attention to the English stage, and, after studying the language with the Rev. Mr. Bellew, a sensational preacher of note, he appeared in 1860, under the management of Mr. Harris, in *Ruy Blas* at the Princess' Theatre, London. Whatever may be the merits of his acting, his success was so immediate and so decided that he at once determined to forsake the French stage and to give his whole energy to the easy task of delighting English audiences. He soon attacked "Hamlet," and, casting aside certain traditions of the English stage, created no little sensation by his innovations, especially that of a flaxen wig. His success in this Shakespearian character led him to essay "Othello" in 1861, at the Princess'. His success in this *role* by no means equalled that which had attended his "Hamlet," and soon after he returned to his French *repertoire*, and during the remainder of his engagement at this theatre devoted his attention to a class of plays of which *The Corsican Brothers* may be taken as a type. In 1862 he transferred himself to the Lyceum, of which he became lessee, his first important production here having been John Brougham's adaptation of *The Duke's Motto*, which ensured the success of his management. *Bel Demonio* followed, and at long intervals *Hamlet* was revived, with stage appointments of unusual excellence and attraction. He relied, however, mainly upon the more fervid of the French dramas, until he brought out Bulwer's *Lady of Lyons*, creating a profound sensation in the part of "Claude Melnotte." His next great success was in the dramatization of *No Thoroughfare*, a Christmas story by Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins, which had been written with the special view of supplying Mr. Fechter with a part in which his imperfections of pronunciation would not be inappropriate. *No Thoroughfare* was brought out at the Adelphi on Christmas day, 1867, during Mr. Dickens' last sojourn in the United States, the dramatization having been the joint production of Wilkie Collins, Benjamin Webster, and Mr. Fechter himself. His personation in this play of the role of "Obserseizer," although not regarded as equal of his early triumphs on the London stage, was regarded as superior to any of his later achievements at the Lyceum.

Last year it was announced authoritatively that Mr. Fechter would pay a professional visit to this country, and his advent was heralded by a highly eulogistic article in the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, from the pen of Charles Dickens, which, of itself, would have been sufficient to ensure him a patient hearing before an American audience. He arrived in New York about the first of the present year, and made his first appearance at Niblo's Garden, on the 10th of January. Two weeks were devoted to *Ruy Blas*, another fortnight to *The Duke's Motto*, and a single week to *Hamlet*. Mr. Fechter then journeyed to Boston, where he played "Hamlet" during his first week and "Ruy Blas" during the second, winding up his brief engagement with a single representation of *The Lady of Lyons*, on Friday evening of last week.

Such, in brief, has been the life of an actor who has had a very successful career on both the French and English stages. The diversity of opinion with which his performances in this country have been received is already familiar to our readers, and we forbear all comment upon it until he has made his *debut* upon the stage of this city.

---

HELMBOLD.—The St. Louis *Republican* comes to us with a large part of its space occupied with Helmbold's advertisements. It says that "while many of our customers shrug their shoulders at the price of a fourth, a third, or a half a column, Helmbold gobbles half-a-dozen columns at a time, and wishes the charges were higher, so that he, who can afford to pay handsomely, might come nearer monopolizing all the space allotted to advertisements. 'With a good preparation,' says Helmbold, 'judicious and liberal advertising cannot be too dear.' We know nothing personally about the merits of his medicines, but it certainly is a fact that immense quantities of them are sold, and it suits our purpose to attribute the fact to the character and the amount of advertising done by the "Prince of Buchu.'"

## CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

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SO INSIDIOUS ARE THE FIRST approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain, or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

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MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

---

THE EFFECT.—

CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street, having *taken the lead in reducing the prices of fine Customer-made Clothing*, is reaping his reward in the shape of an increased number of orders for his unapproachable styles of clothes for the spring of 1870.

---

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

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COTTAGE FURNITURE.—The attention of our readers is called to the large sale of walnut, chesnut, and painted cottage furniture, to be held at Messrs. T. Birch & Son's, No. 1110 Chesnut street, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Also, a stock of superior walnut parlor and chamber furniture from one of the best cabinet makers of our city.

The furniture will be sold to the highest bidder in order to make room for other consignments.

---

PENISTAN'S, No. 439 Chesnut street, will open this morning. Thanks to the indomitable energy of our gallant firemen, the care and zeal of the insurance patrol, the promptitude of the insurance companies, and last, but not least, the untiring and faithful efforts of my employes, I am enabled to announce that my place of business will reopen this (Monday) morning, March 7, 1870.

RICHARD PENISTAN.

---

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

---

THE SECOND SALE of A. Barlow's superior Furniture will take place to-morrow morning at half-past ten o'clock, at the Warerooms, No. 1117 Chesnut street.

B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

---

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

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SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie to-day in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it. } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it. } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it. } to go down, we at once make the loss, and
Our reason for it. }

☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis, and will sell either Men's or Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods the same as if Gold was not at a premium. Every house must do this soon, and we want to be among the first.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope. } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope. } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope. } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope. } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript. } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript. } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript. } them still, and ought to do it by the en-
☞ Postscript. } larged facilities we enjoy.

☞ We have more Men's and Boys' Clothing than in any house this side of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of good material, and handsomely cut, and at prices lower than any time since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

## MARRIED.

MICHENER—McMILLAN.—March 2, 1870, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Mr. RODMAN MICHENER to Miss RACHEL McMILLAN, both of Bustleton, Philadelphia, Pa.

SEEDS—BICKERTON.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Parsons, at his residence, Mr. THOMAS SEEDS to Miss ISABELLA BICKERTON, all of this city.

## DIED.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 6th instant, LEWIS M. ALLEN, in the 44th year of his age.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 452 Marshall street, on to-morrow afternoon (Tuesday), the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock.

BORROUGHS.—On the evening of the 6th instant, MARY E., infant daughter of Albert and Emily Borroughs, aged 8 months.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. 6

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HARP.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN HARP, relict of the late Robert Harp, in the 83d year of his age.

HOUSEMAN.—On the 6th instant, SARAH, wife of Daniel Houseman, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1017 S. Second street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock. Services at Swedes' Church.

MEGARGEE.—At Rome, Italy, March 4, of typhoid fever, Miss MAGGIE MEGARGEE, of this city.

MOORE.—On the morning of the 5th instant, ANNA J. MOORE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 226 Stamper street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

MOORE.—On the 4th instant, FANNIE, wife of William Moore, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 933 N. Thirteenth street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

OREM.—On March 4, 1870, MARY ANNIE OREM, daughter of Samuel and Mary E. Orem, aged 16 years 2 months and 7 days.

Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mary Fabian, No. 914 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday morning, March 9, at 10 o'clock.

SNYDER.—On Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, REBECCA GASKILL, wife of Philip F. Snyder.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services, from the residence of her husband, at Beverly, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon next at 4 o'clock precisely.

TICE.—On the 6th instant, WILLIAM KEELER, infant son of Jacob and Mary Ann Tice, aged 14 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 821 Darien street, between Eighth and Ninth, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

TODD.—On Thursday, March 3, 1870, LOTTIE E., daughter of John and Martha Todd, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Chester Valley, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Oakland Cemetery, West Chester, Pa.

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### CARPETINGS, ETC.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

**McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**CARPETINGS,**

Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.

**Spring Importations.**

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT

**Greatly Reduced Prices.**

1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.

Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.

**Canton Matting,**
**English Oil Cloths,**
**Cocoa Mattings.**

**McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,**
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

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### WATCHES.

**1124 CHESNUT STREET.**

**American, Swiss and English**

**WATCHES**

AT

**CLARK & BIDDLE'S,**

*Special Agents in Philadelphia for*

**AMERICAN WATCHES,**

Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

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**GENUINE OROIDE**

**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,**

**$12, $15, $20, $25.**

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.

CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

**JAMES CERARD & CO.,**
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),
2 28 mwf3 NEW YORK.

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### WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 168 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 lm*

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### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**ALL THE NEW BOOKS**

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**STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.**

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ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Il guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

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### HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 12 rp6

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### DRY GOODS.

**JOHN BURNS,**

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY,

Nos. 245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH Street,
Above Spruce.

PRICES MARKED WITH GOLD AT 112½.
Reduction from Last Week's Prices.

Real Barnsley Table Linens, reduced from $1·37½ to $1·25.
Real Barnsley Table Linens, reduced from $1·75 to $1·50.
Real Barnsley Table Linens, reduced from $2 to $2·37½.
Damask Napkins, in new styles and prices.
Towels and Towelling, in every variety.
Nursery Diaperings and Bird-eye, for aprons.

LINEN SHEETINGS!! PILLOW LINENS!!
Linen Sheetings, 2¼ yards wide, reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Linen Sheetings, 3 yards wide, reduced from $1·50 to $1·37½.
Pillow Linens, all widths, at a corresponding reduction.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs.
Ladies' All Linen Hemst'd Hdkfs., 12½, 20, 22, 25, to 90c.

PIQUES AND WHITE GOODS.
The London Cord Pique, reduced from 28 to 25c.
Satin-striped Pique, 31c., 32c., 37½c., 45c.
Double Width French Muslins, 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c.
Specialties in Nainsooks, Plaid Muslins, Cambrics.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
Special attention invited to our stock of superior Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' full, regular-made Hose, 25c., 28c., 31c.
Gents' super stout Half Hose, 25c. 3 5 2t

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**CORDED SILK POPLINS, $1,**

NEW MODES AND STEEL COLORS.

RICH CORDED SILK POPLINS, Steels, Modes, Tans, Blues and Greens, $1·50.

PLAID SUMMER SILKS, 87½ cents.

LINE PLAID SILKS, 87½ cents.

SOLID PLAID SILKS, 87½ cents.

2500 YARDS FRENCH SUMMER SILKS, Grey and Black Stripes, Grey and Black Plaids, at $1·30, worth $2.

NEW STYLES SPRING GINGHAMS, Plaids and Mottled, at 31 and 37½ cents.

CHENE STRIPED ENGLISH GINGHAMS, 12½ to 25 cents.

**Very Cheap Black Silks.**

Good Black Silks, $1·15 to $2·50.
Superior Qualities Black Silks, $2·50 to $6.

**H. STEEL & SON,**
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

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215 215

**ELDER, WALTON & CO.,**

**No. 215 N. NINTH STREET,**

(ABOVE RACE).

Bankrupt Stock of White Goods.

We offer to-day bargains in
PLAID NAINSOOKS, 18¾ to 44c.
PLAIN NAINSOOKS, 25 to 56c.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS, 25 to 44c.
VICTORIA LAWNS, 25 to 37½c.
BISHOP LAWNS, all prices.
SWISS MULLS, 15, 18¾, 25, 28, 31 to 62½c.
Direct from a large Bankrupt Importer, and MUST BE SOLD.
Also great bargains in PIQUES at 25, 37½, and 44c.
Also, some tremendous bargains in double width BLACK ALPACAS, 32c.
Double width BLACK ALPACAS, 31, 37½, 50c. to $1.
OUR 50c. BLACK ALPACA is the choicest make of goods in the market, of unsurpassed quality and finish.
3 7 6trp

**ELDER, WALTON & CO.**

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**MILLIKEN'S**

**LINEN STORE,**

**No. 828 ARCH STREET**

AND

**No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.**

**Spring Importations.**

IMMENSE STOCK OF

LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

PRICES DOWN

8 21 mwf} TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

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**J. W. PROCTOR & CO.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

**CONTINUATION OF SALE.**

**Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.**

**STORE NOW OPEN.**

**Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc.** [2 12tf

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MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 145

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### PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, 1870, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with five thousand (5000) gross tons (or such less quantity as may be required) best quality of White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes and in such quantities as may be ordered for a period of one year from the 1st day of May next, with the privilege of increasing the amount to ten thousand (10,000) tons, should it be required.

So much of the Coal as may be required for use in this city, including the United States Arsenals at Bridesburg and Gray's Ferry road, to an amount not exceeding six hundred (600) tons, must be delivered without additional expense to the United States. The balance to be delivered on board of vessels at this port in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and other impurities.

Proposals must be made out in duplicate, on blank forms, which can be obtained at this office, and envelopes endorsed "Proposals for Delivery of Coal."

Bidders are invited to attend at the opening of proposals.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and
3 7 6t Quartermaster U. S. A.

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### FINANCIAL.

**A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.**

WE OFFER FOR SALE

**$1,000,000**

**Louisville and Nashville Railroad**

**First Mortgage Sevens**

**AT 87½,**

**And Accrued Interest from October 1**

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

**$16,000,000,**

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

**The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.**

**$1,200,000** of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

**A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.**

**DREXEL & CO.,**

**No. 34 South THIRD Street,**

2 7 tf&p PHILADELPHIA.

---

THE BEST HOME INVESTMENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND,
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is sixty-two miles long, and forms the SHORTEST CONNECTING LINK in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean.

It passes through a rich country, *the local trade of which is more than enough to support it*, and as it has three important feeders at each end, its through trade will be heavy and remunerative.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment.

*The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and the Security* IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

A limited number of the Bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
2 11thmtf No. 25 South THIRD Street.

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**DREXEL & CO.**

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

**American and Foreign BANKERS,**

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.
New York. | Paris. [3 1

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### SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
**SAFE DEPOSIT**
**AND INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Robins, | Benjamin B. Comegys, |
| Lewis R. Ashhurst, | Augustus Heaton, |
| J. Livingston Erringer, | E. Ratchford Starr, |
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| Edwin M. Lewis, | Edward Y. Townsend, |
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OFFICERS.

*President*—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
*Vice-President*—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
*Secretary and Treasurer*—R. P. McCULLAGH.
*Solicitor*—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 8m

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

**SPLENDID MANSION**

OF

COLONEL WALTON DWIGHT

DESTROYED BY FIRE

AT

Binghamton, New York, Feb. 6, 1870.

**MARVIN'S PARLOR SAFE**

**TRIUMPHANT!!**

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1870.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—My house was entirely destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. The Family Safe I purchased from you in 1867 was in the fire, and was opened yesterday. The contents were in a perfect state of preservation, and after taking into consideration the TREMENDOUS HEAT, the Safe lying for (12) twelve hours in a pile of some (30) THIRTY TONS OF BURNING COAL, I deem it very remarkable that nothing should be injured inside. The inner Steel Chest is all right. I this day send the Safe to your firm in New York.

Truly yours, W. DWIGHT.

These Safes are for sale by

**MARVIN & CO.,**

**721 CHESTNUT Street (Masonic Hall),**

PHILADELPHIA.

265 BROADWAY, New York, and 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 2 28 mwf6trp

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### CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,

1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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### FINANCIAL.

**OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.**

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

**No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.**

FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which those Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

**FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS**

OF THE

**Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.**

*The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad*, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia it possesses, along it own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio river, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE, AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

**$1000, $500, and $100.**

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:—

*First.* "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

*Second.* "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

*Third.* "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

**FISK & HATCH, Bankers.**

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BONDS ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY

**DE HAVEN & BRO.,**

**No. 40 S. THIRD Street,**

PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances. 21 mth5p

### Prince Napoleon.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows concerning Prince Napoleon:—

Side by side with the chance of the Orleans family hangs another, less brilliant, less worthy, but one which still occasionally crops up in a certain political circle, circumscribed enough, no doubt, but full of ambition and restlessness; it is the real though not avowed competition of Prince Napoleon, first prince of the blood and cousin-german of the Emperor.

There are a few people who imagine that if the Empire were to come, in some way or other, to be overthrown, Prince Napoleon would have a chance of continuing a dynasty of which he at least believes himself to be the most legitimate representative. It is a hypothesis which must have been often suggested to the English public, as it has been to our own, under circumstances which seemed to favor it, but which died away without serious consequence. It is always very difficult to step surely into the darkness of futurity; still, it is possible, leaning on the data furnished by the present, to advance a little way into that which is to come. Accordingly, given the situation of the Duke of Orleans under the Restoration, it was pretty safe to become prophetic; and Louis Philippe was insomuch the appointed successor of the elder branch, in case of a revolution, as that his fortune had been often foretold for him, though he for his own part troubled himself little about it. Prince Napoleon, on the contrary, troubles himself much and perseveringly. For more than twenty years he has not ceased to pursue his purpose; and, to all appearance, he will not abandon it so long as he lives. What success can such a project have? Heaven alone knows; but within the limits imposed by uncertainty and human fallibility we may consider the question, or, to put it in another way, dissipate the dream. The moral and political position of Prince Napoleon is far from good; and, though in these latter days it has somewhat improved, it is still far from being what one could desire—for him. That he does not enjoy public esteem is the least one can say; to be perfectly just, it would be necessary to use severer and more accurate language, which shall not be employed here in deference to the susceptibilities of the English public. The sentiments excited by the Prince's conduct are all but unanimous. But are they deserved? Of this any one may judge from a review of the Prince's career.

The Prince Napoleon returned to France with his father, King Jerome, in 1847, through the clemency of Louis Philippe and thanks to the intervention of all the Ministers, from M. Thiers to M. Guizot. Furthermore, father and son were set down for pensions from the privy purse, one for 100,000 and the other for 50,000 francs. The arrangements were not completed when the revolution of February came about. The Prince's gratitude is notorious; and when he found an opportunity of attacking the Orleans family from the tribune of the Senate, where they could not defend themselves, he did not fail to fall upon them as hotly as if he had never received from them a personal kindness. Scarcely had he been nominated to the Assembly of 1848, when Prince Napoleon went and ranged himself with the extreme Left, placed himself, in the language of the times, on the crest of the Mountain, where he soon became distinguished for the violence of his opinions. Coldly regarded by his new friends, with their habitual distrustfulness, he nevertheless remained in their ranks, and expressed a fierce hostility to the designs—then beginning to show themselves pretty plainly—of his cousin, the President of the Republic. He did not brag that he would kill him if he made himself Emperor, as other members of the family averred he did; but in conversation he treated him with the most supreme disdain, and the speeches he from time to time delivered from the tribune by no means contradicted what he said in private confidence. At the *coup d'etat* of December 2 the Prince endeavored to attach himself to those of the more determined representatives who summoned the people to resist. He met with sorry welcome; and caring little to run into useless danger, the Prince did not carry very far those first tentative movements towards a bloody issue. He quietly withdrew into retirement, still preserving the more than democratic sentiments he affected, and not concealing them whenever he found an occasion for them.

Some months after the *coup d'etat*, in April and in May, 1852, his indignation still burned as hotly as ever; and what doubly kindled his ire was to see in the hands of another the sceptre he regarded as his natural right. He had never acknowledged the legitimacy of Prince Louis—"who hadn't a drop of Bonaparte blood in his veins"—and on this doubtful foundation he continued to build up his own pretensions and to rest his repugnance towards his cousin. However, when the Dictatorship was confirmed, and, above all, when the empire had made for itself a solid basis, the ill-humor of the Prince subsided, and he accepted from that detested cousin the title of first prince of the blood, a pension which amounted to more than a million, the rank of general of division, and all other favors that were offered him. It is doubtless well remembered how he behaved at the siege of Sebastopol. An improvised general by virtue of his birth, and bearer of the grand military name of Bonaparte, he was bound to show at least as much bravery as any soldier in the field; he had to justify his exceptional promotion and to maintain the lustre of his family. Far from that, the Prince, who had never done a deed of note, quitted the siege at the critical moment on the ground of ill health, and returned to France, leaving behind him a very undesirable character among an army which piques itself on being the bravest of the brave. To this first mistake, which is known to all the world, the Prince added another, which, although it is less notorious, did him no less injury with his companions in arms. Scarcely had he returned to France when he published an anonymous pamphlet, wherein, while revealing the secrets of the councils of war at which he had been present, he attributed to himself a noble part, and found fault with the whole plan of a campaign which others had conceived and carried out under the enemy's fire. The hostility aroused against him by such conduct may well be imagined. Nor did the campaign in Italy re-establish his character; the commandant of the 5th Corps, who had not had to fire a shot, appeared something worse than ridiculous. If his appointment was a calculated scheme for still further lowering the Prince's position, he was completely duped by it; and the tactics employed to depreciate him succeeded to the very bent of his most declared adversaries. The Prince returned from Italy, as he returned from Sebastopol, covered with shame; and the whole world knew thenceforth what account to make of the valor and military capacity of the first prince of the blood. A little later on, his quarrel with the Duke of Aumale, in consequence of the famous "Letter on the History of France," was hardly more favorable to him: it was too generally believed that if Prince Napoleon dreaded the fire of the Russians in the Crimea, and that of the Austrians in Italy, he had little more inclination to face cold steel on the field of honor. Anywhere such conduct would be dealt with keenly; but in France it is hard to express all the discredit it entails. There is no possibility of getting over it. The Prince, however, was unconscious of the feelings he excited, and behaved as if he knew nothing about it. Summoned to the ministry of Algeria by a caprice of arbitrary power, as he had already been sent to an embassy and to command an army corps, he failed to keep his position once more; retiring from the ministry after barely a few months' slovenly administration, which plunged all the services into profound disorder. The fleeting Ministry of Algeria was a sort of orgie or distempered dream, which may be taken to foreshadow what would be the reign of Prince Napoleon if luck, which so frequently dominates human affairs, were one day to crown his desires by making him ruler of France.

All this, however, had neither disgusted nor enlightened his cousin; and Napoleon III, to whom so many miscalculations ought to have been a warning, nominated the Prince, even despite the opposition of the Empress, Vice-President of the Privy Council. After the Emperor's own position in the State, there was none higher than that. Had the sovereign vanished from the scene by one of those accidents only too easy to foresee, the Vice-President of the Privy Council would have been lifted at once to the mastery of affairs, especially as to a title so exalted in itself he added that of First Prince of the Blood. It was an egregious error on the part of Napoleon III, nor was it long unpunished. The instinctive apprehensions of the Empress were soon justified. The Emperor had gone on that strange trip to Algeria, and Eugenie was provisional regent at Paris, when Prince Napoleon, inaugurating at Ajaccio a monument in honor of the founder of the family, delivered that audacious speech which sent a thrill through all France, Bonapartist and otherwise. The "disclassed Cæsar," as he was pleased to have himself called by his intimates, assumed a posture of rivalry against his cousin, and openly stretched out his hand for the sceptre he thought himself more capable of wielding. The effect of this speech was the more tremendous as the Prince's own journals published it in Paris on the very day it was delivered in Corsica. The alarm of the Empress was extreme, and she wrote forthwith to the absent Emperor. Chastisement immediately followed. The Imperial letter of May 26, 1865, revealed what were Prince Napoleon's pretensions and the impression they had produced. The Prince was dismissed from the Vice-Presidency, and the enemy who had entered the fortress by a sort of surprise was forced to evacuate it. There was no prosecution of the journals concerned in the escapade, and the Prince concealed his mortification under cover of the reforms he introduced into his household with more parsimoniousness than dignity. Two whole years Prince Napoleon had to remain in obscurity and silence. It was only in 1867 that he emerged therefrom to become President of the Commission at the Universal Exhibition. The exhibition over, no one thought any more of the Prince, when the Senatus-Consultum of September last furnished him with an opportunity of delivering a speech which had a powerful effect upon the nation. This speech was liberal, sensible, and bold. Never had the Prince achieved a like success; but the triumph, well deserved as it was, could not restore the popularity he had lost, or an esteem that could be felt for him no more, whatever pledges of wisdom and prudence he might henceforth give.

Here, then, is a position destroyed; and there is no seeing how any fortuity of circumstances is likely to re-establish it. No one denies, however, that Prince Napoleon is endowed with many and brilliant gifts. He has a great deal of wit, and, when he pleases, he can be charming in conversation. His intellect is very lively and of wide range. He has an inquiring spirit which embraces all subjects; he has a quick imagination and a good memory; he has read much and retained much that he has read. He has, moreover, an easy and impressive delivery, and as he is troubled by few scruples and but little delicacy, he says all that comes into his head; and he is equally unsparing towards ideas and towards persons. He is not, properly speaking, an orator, but he always rouses his audience, and, as he is himself very impassioned, he easily works upon those who listen to him. But he finds it hard to convince them, because he himself has too little conviction. In a word, the Prince possesses some very striking faculties, of which he has never known how to make good use; and at the time of life he has now reached it is not probable he will learn to employ to better purpose the exceptional gifts he has received from Heaven. Having such designs as he cherishes, and even parades with singular frankness, Prince Napoleon naturally attempted to form a party of his own. But in this he was not more successful than in other things, and the overtures he made to demagoguism failed just as they would if he had made them to the bourgeoisie, who fear and hate him with a reciprocal hate and fear. It would be difficult to explain the isolation of the Prince if one did not know his character. Violent, haughty, self-seeking, he has no sympathy with any one at all; and hearts shrink from a heart which is never, never open. The Prince, moreover, is not very generous; and that is a grave failing for a pretender and conspirator. He is regular in his expenditure, but he is never open-handed; and he does not always compensate by superficial agreeableness for fundamental indifference. This is not the place for quoting private anecdotes, but there is abundance of them; they are well known, and the personal character of the Prince does not gain by them. And now, to sum up this long letter about Prince Napoleon, scan the future destinies of France, and you will be able to say within yourself, "He is not the coming man."

### HERRMANN "LAID OUT."

**Assault Upon the Magician by a Railroad Employe.**

*From the Corinne (Utah) Reporter.*

While at the Junction last Saturday evening, we witnessed a little affair that seemed to us uncalled for, the stretching of authority, and altogether reprehensible. Just after the arrival of the Union Pacific Company's passenger express, we noticed an unusual commotion, accompanied by apparently excited French execration in no measured terms. We hurried to the scene of commotion, near the platform of one of the Central Pacific Company's silver palaces, and to our great surprise learned that the world-renowned prestidigitateur Herrmann had come to grief in a manner quite foreign to what might have been expected. Mr. Herrmann, in changing cars, insisted upon violating one of the Central Pacific Company's particular rules as to carrying packages or baggage of any description whatever into the palace or passenger cars. Mr. McCabe, in charge of the car, remonstrated with the great magician, explained his duty, the rules of the company, and his orders, but all apparently to no purpose. The wizard maintained he knew his rights; that he had paid six or eight hundred dollars for them in Omaha, and he would have them at all hazards. The Professor pressed on. The car man stood firm. A war of words ensued. Bang went a lantern; jingling went the pieces; down went the Professor with a fearful gash over the forehead, and the blood flying in every direction. The showman was accompanied by several friends and servants of decidedly French proclivities, who immediately assumed the irritable, excitable attitude of French belligerency, when Messrs. Campbell and Edwards arrived at the scene, took the Professor in charge, and had him well cared for, and fixed things up all around, with their usual celerity and good judgment. The whole disturbance occurred about a small bag or valise that the Professor insisted upon carrying into the passenger car with him.


SEWING MACHINES.

REMOVAL.

THE PARHAM

SEWING MACHINE CO.

HAVE

REMOVED

FROM

No. 704 CHESNUT St.

TO THEIR MANUFACTORY,

224, 226 and 228

SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

Where all orders for their CELEBRATED MACHINES will hereafter be addressed, and where a large assortment of them will be kept on hand and disposed of at [2 28 12t

Wholesale and Retail,

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

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3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

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CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$300,000·00

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,

No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.

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Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties | $216,000·00 |
| 100,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750·00 |
| 80,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 80,000·00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 213,950·00 |
| 200,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 200,925·00 |
| 100,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 102,000·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,450·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | 23,625·00 |
| 22,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270·00 |
| 12,500 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000·00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 3,900·00 |
| 10,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | 7,500·00 |
| 246,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 246,900·00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. | Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27. | |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 323,700·75 |
| | Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 65,097·25 |
| | Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value | 2,740·20 |
| | Cash in Bank $168,318·88 | |
| | Cash in Drawer 972·26 | 169,291·14 |
| | | $1,862,100·04 |

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain; J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,581 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,991,837·45 |
| Interest from Investments, '69 | 114,696·74 |
| | $2,106,534·19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,386·84 |

Statement of the Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $766,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,122,846 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 55,708 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,630 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 32,558 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 331,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,990 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

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C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000·00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS | 2,425,731·67 |
| INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. | LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42. |

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MUTUAL | (23 months) | 1092 |
| NEW YORK | (18 months) | 1081 |
| MANHATTAN | (17 months) | 952 |
| KNICKERBOCKER | (20 months) | 669 |
| EQUITABLE | (17 months) | 886 |

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Office, No. 32 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

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LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

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Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

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OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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MARCH COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS

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STOCK BROKERS,

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Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

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Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

CITY WARRANTS

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

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4 11 PHILADELPHIA.

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NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHI

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

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Ladies' and Gents' Watches

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

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HOWARD WATCHES.

THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY

ALEXANDER R. HARPER,

Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.

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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO

Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

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WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

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DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

2 6 Also, WOOL SACKS.

## Captain Warren's Explorations.

We are enabled by the courtesy of the Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund to give abstracts of the two following papers by Captain Warren:—

THE TEMPLES OF CŒLO-SYRIA.

Cœlo-Syria, consisting of the fruitful Buka'a, closed in by the water-producing Lebanons, has from remote ages flourished and abounded in cities. In early times, there can be little doubt that the summits of the hills were the more important places of worship, and temples may have been erected on them; but the temples the remains of which now exist, appear to have been essentially temples of the plain. It is true St. Jerome tells us that in his time there was a temple on the summit of Mount Hermon, in which the heathen from the region of Panias and Lebanon met for worship, but it does not follow that they were the same people who worshipped in the temples down below. Probably at that time, as now, there were several religious sects in the country; some following the old sun-worship, others the worship of the celestial gods, others that of heroes, and, probably, many adopting a mixture of all.

We have now in the country several distinct sects of Christians, two distinct sects of Moslems, and also two sects of which very little is known: of one of which Benjamin of Tudela (A. D. 1165) speaks ("Early Travels in Palestine," p. 51).

That the older forms of sun-worship existed side by side with the not less idolatrous worship that sprang from it there can be no doubt. Even as late as the time of the prophet Ezekiel (viii, 16) we have a record of it; so that Hermon and other peaks of the Lebanons may, until very late times, have been places of worship; but the text just quoted goes against the existing temples about Hermon having been used for the earlier form of sun-worship, for many of them are so placed that the sun cannot be seen until an hour or two after it has risen, and there does not seem any necessity in this form of worship for there to have been a temple, though the sun-worshippers in Egypt appear to have used them. See bas-relief at Tell al Amarna (Fergusson's "Architecture," p. 122). Dr. Robinson and other writers surmise that the temples about Hermon were turned towards it as to a kibleh, so that the worshippers might face it when they prayed; but the directions of the temples have now been taken, and the angle from them towards Hermon, and they are all found to have their entrances, more or less, towards the east, and in no case does the entrance, or any side of the building, face direct upon the summit of Hermon. Finding the positions of the temples in Cœlo-Syra similar to that of the temple of Jerusalem, we turn to the remains of the Jewish synagogues in Galilee, and find that their entrances, with one exception (see paper of Captain Wilson, R. N., No. II. Quarterly Statement of Palestine Exploration Fund), face the south. This is the more interesting as the architecture of these synagogues seems to have grown out of that of the temples immediately to their north, about Hermon.

At first sight, it appears natural to suppose that the chancels of synagogues should be towards Jerusalem, and the doors on the opposite side; so that the people should not turn their backs on their kibleh when entering; but there is another way of looking at the matter, viz., by continuing the principle on which the temple was built to the synagogues also: the temple with its doors fronting the east, from which the glory of the Lord proceeded; the synagogues with their doors fronting towards the temple, in which the glory of the Lord resided. There may be another reason for the entrances being towards Jerusalem, namely, in order that there should be as little obstruction as possible between the worshippers and the kibleh. Thus we find Daniel (Dan. vi, 10) prayed, "his windows being open in his chamber towards Jerusalem;" and we find the same idea running through the eastern mind in a legend given in Burton's "Travels in Arabia," according to which Mahomet, being on one occasion uncertain of the true direction of Mecca, suddenly saw his holy city, though many miles off, and in spite of many obstacles interceptiug his view.

Captain Warren understands from Mr. Church that near Beersheba there are the remains of a synagogue similar to those in Galilee. If this also has its door facing Jerusalem there would be more certainty about the matter, for all the known remains of synagogues are due north of Jerusalem.

Vitringa and Bixtorf made Jerusalem the kibleh, so that worshippers when they entered and when they prayed looked towards it. Clemens of Alexandria makes the east the kibleh; and Dr. Lightfoot, quoting from the Talmud, tells us that the chancel, corresponding to the Holy of Holies, was towards the west, the people facing that way. Probably Clemens of Alexandria only referred to European and and African synagogues, and thus so far agrees with Vitringa and Bixtorf; but we have still left two systems, the one in which the chancel is towards Jerusalem, and the other in which the chancel is to the west; and to complicate the matter still further we have the *existing remains* of synagogues with their entrances towards Jerusalem, and therefore apparently their chancels away from it. The Jews in Jerusalem state that at the present day they face towards Jerusalem when they pray, wherever they may be. Some Moorish Jews also told Dr. Chaplin that during certain prayers they faced both north and south also; but they were not quite clear in what they said.

We find generally round the temples of Cœlo-Syria remains of cities or villages, which implies that the temples were built for the worship of their occupants, and the towns are placed a little off the plain, on the spurs of the hills, that husbandmen might be near their daily labors, and yet defended from the attack of an enemy. The plain is in a great measure unfit for the erection of permanent cities, being mostly a swamp during the rains. The name Haush (herd-fold), often used as a prefix to the names of the small towns at present in the plain, points to the temporary nature of these places; Haush Hala, Haush el Ghanin, Haush tel Sefeih. With regard to a prevalent idea that the existing remains of temples cling more particularly around Mount Hermon, from the sketch-map made by Captain Warren, on which all the known sites are marked, it is easy to see that Hermon is not the site of a great preponderance of temples. Gibbon, says, p. 465, "In Syria (about A. D. 381) the divine and excellent Marcellus * * * resolved to level with the ground the stately temples within the diocese of Apamea, * * * and he successively attacked the villages and country temples of the diocese. * * * A small number of the temples was protected by the fears, the venality, the taste, or the prudence of the civil and ecclesiastical governors."

The diocese of Apamea probably did not extend so far south as Baalbec; but supposing that these Christians were able without difficulty to destroy the minor temples of the plain, they would certainly have been brought to a standstill at the gorge east of Jubb Jenin, where the plain to the northwest of Hermon is connected with the great Buka'a. Thus we may account for the small village temples of Hermon still existing; besides, in the great plain it would be easy enough to carry off the cut stones of smaller temples to the new sites of churches and mosques; about Hermon the rugged nature of the country would prevent the stone being worth its carriage. We have thus, apparently, reason for believing that the villages and towns about the plain had their small temples, but that they have either been destroyed or devoted to other purposes.

Two temples only of those visited (besides Baalbec) bore decided marks of having been used as Christian churches—those of Rukleh and Burkush.

The inscriptions on these temples are mostly Greek. Copies, where possible, were taken, but generally only a few letters in each line were visible, and when we examine the architecture we find no trace of Assyrian or Egyptian ornamentation; the temples are like Roman of a late date, but some of the little ones about Hermon may be earlier. The temple of Damascus has Egyptian mouldings on the capitals of the pilasters; at Rukleh there is a dark-colored stone, with what appears to be an Assyrian eagle. With these exceptions (and also of Baalbec) the work appears to be of the time of the Seleucidæ and the Romans.

There is one peculiarity about some of these temples which appears to distinguish them from those of Europe. They are mounted on stylobates, and have no steps or staircase up to the entrance, and the only method of entering is by a small door opening from the side of the stylobate into the vaults underneath, and thence by some means into the temple itself; from this it would appear either that only the priests went into the temple, or else that there was some temporary wooden staircase up into the stylobate. The small temples about Hermon appear to be somewhat of more ancient date than those in the Buka'a; they are of the Ionic order, and are *in antis;* and in some cases differ from the pure Grecian style in having similar designs on the square capitals of the *antæ* to what there are on those of the columns. The friezes bulge in all; there are no dentals on the cornice nor ornaments on the frieze; the *antæ* diminish in width fr om bottom to top.

A SACELLUM ON HERMON.

Hermon is not 16,000 feet, as "Murray's Handbook" says, but about 9000 feet above the mean sea-level of the Mediterranean. This height Captain Warren ascertained on the 14th of September, 1869, with Aneroid, No. 1837 (Negretti & Zambra); and it is also the height as estimated by Lynch and Russegger.

The summit is formed by three peaks; but on the southern peak there is a hole scooped out of the apex, the foot is surrounded by an oval of hewn stones (Murray wrongly says its shape is circular); and at its southern end is a Sacellum, or temple, nearly destroyed; the latter appears to be of more recent date than the oval, and the mouldings on its cornice appear to be Roman. The oval is formed of well-dressed stones, from 2 to 8 feet in length, 2½ feet in breadth, and 2 feet thick. They are laid in a curved line on the uneven ground: their breadth being their height, and their ends touching each other. In some places, it almost appears as though there had been two courses of these stones, one on the other. Many of them are *in situ;* but in some places to the west the stones have been completely removed, and their positions can only be ascertained by the cutting in the rock made to receive them.

These stones follow the inequalities of the ground; and in one place, where the rock forms a natural scarp of 4 or 5 feet, the stones appear to have broken their continuity and to have been laid at different levels. On the southeastern side the stones are lying about, and there is no trace of the site they occupied. The longer axis of the oval, from northwest to southeast, is 130 feet; its shorter axis is about 100 feet. Within the peak rises for about 18 feet; and at the apex is a hole cut out like a cauldron, 9 feet in diameter, and about 6 feet deep. At the bottom is shingle and rubbish; and the true bottom is probably deeper. The rock is cut and scarped in places. To the south, and outside the oval, is the ruin of a rectangular building, whose entrance was to the east. The angle of the side is 72 deg. It is 36 feet 3 inches long, and 33 feet 3 inches broad; the shorter sides being to east and west. The rock is cut down to receive it. At the northeast angle the rock has been scarped down so as to leave a passage 2 feet wide between it and the building; at the northwest angle, the west side of the rock has been cut down to afford room for the building; and part of the lower portion of the wall appears to be cut out of the rock. On the south side the rock falls away from the building. The walls are about 2 feet 6 inches thick. In some places two courses remain; but at the northeast angle, and in other places, the wall has quite disappeared. At the southeast angle the foundations appear to be produced for 2 feet beyond the walls. The stones are generally from 3 to 4 feet long, and extend through the wall. On some a faint marginal draft is seen; but most of them are simply well-squared ashlar. The ruins of the temple, for the most part, lie down the hill to the southeast. A search was made among these for any signs in the way of moulding, but nothing could be seen but a piece of cut stone, with a circle engraved, and pieces of the cornice. Of the cornice there are many pieces; and it seems reasonable to suppose that this was the only ornament, and that the building was simply a Sacellum. There may have been columns at the entrance, which, if thrown down with the other *debris*, would have rolled down the gulley. No remains of columns were found in the gulley or at the bottom of it. However, Dr. Porter ("Murray's Handbook," page 430) mentions having seen a fragment of a column to the north of the ruins; and Captain Warren found two columns at the entrance to a cavern to the northeast, which may have belonged to the Sacellum. This cavern, hewn in the rock, has its entrance to the east; it is irregular in shape, about 30 feet in diameter, and about 6 to 8 feet in height; at the southwest end there is a rock-cut column to support the roof; at the entrance are the frusta of two columns, about 19 inches in diameter; a sloping ascent leads up to the surface; above is a level platform, sides 30 feet by 26, southwestern end cut out of the rock.

The stone composing the oval and the building are of the same limestone as the mountain itself.

To the northwest of the oval was found a stone, 4 feet by 18 inches by 12 inches, with a Greek inscription on the face very roughly cut and illegible. A fac-simile from it has been attempted.

The Sacellum on the summit has nothing in common in its construction with the temples on the west below. Hermon, as being pre-eminent among the high places of Syria and Palestine, must have been the scene of the ancient worship; and its stone oval may have been for the same purpose as that of the kaaba at Mecca.

The only temple which appears to have any connection with the summit of Hermon is one immediately below. Here there are the remains of enormous blocks of stone; and the building appears to have also been a Sacellum. It is at present quite unknown, and was, Captain Warren says, discovered by the Rev. —— Wright a few mon ths ago. Captain Warren heard of it from the schoolmaster at Reshaiya.—*The Athenæum.*


### RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1868.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia | | 9:35 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | | 7:40 A. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | | 8:20 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | | 11:40 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | | 9:00 P. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | | 10:00 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia | | 7:50 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | | 6:00 P. M. |
| " arrives at Lock Haven | | 7:20 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie | | 8:40 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | | 9:25 P. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | | 6:20 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie | | 4:00 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | | 3:20 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | | 12:45 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven | | 8:00 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | | 9:45 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | | 6:20 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport | | 12:25 A. M. |
| " " Harrisburg | | 5:20 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | | 9:25 A. M. |

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

1 21 tf

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

### RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 8:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House. 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:30, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:20 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:20, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:20 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 230 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 17 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 1 29

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL.

### RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M |
| Paoli Accommodation | 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:20 P. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | 11:20 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 9:45 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 12:11 A. M. |
| Pacific Express | 12:00 night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3:10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6:30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6:30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M. | |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9:40 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:25 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 12:55 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 7:00 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 7:00 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 4:25 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:50 P. M. |

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular station Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:05 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN F

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## CAMDEN.

**The Municipal Election To-morrow—The Candidates and their Chances.**

The monotonous hamlet on the other side of the river indulges in a municipal election to-morrow, the candidates for the various offices being the following:—

| | *Republican.* | *Democratic.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mayor | Charles Cox. | W. H. Jeffereys. |
| Treasurer | Sam'l H. Hufty. | Jas. M. Cassaday. |
| Marshal | Charles Parker. | C. W. Bradshaw. |
| Solicitor | A. C. Scovel. | Alfred Hugg. |
| Surveyor | Jacob H. Yocum. | Josiah D. Rodgers. |

Mr. Cox, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is the present incumbent. Mr. Scovel, the Republican candidate for City Solicitor, should not be confounded with James M. Scovel, the irrepressible "mountain partridge," who ran for State Senator on his own hook last fall, and received two or three dozen votes only in the entire county. Mr. A. C. Scovel was for some years the law partner of Secretary Robeson, of the Navy Department, and is backed up by the personal influence of that "ancient mariner." Of the Democratic candidates, Messrs. Cassaday and Hugg are well known, the former having been for years past a justice of the peace, and the latter a prominent lawyer. For some years past, the Republicans have been generally successful in the city, the vote in 1868, which was the fullest recently cast, having been as follows:—

| | *North Ward.* | *Middle Ward.* | *South Ward.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For President— | | | | |
| Grant, Rep. | 849 | 641 | 565 | 2055 |
| Seymour, Dem. | 464 | 633 | 485 | 1582 |
| Rep. majorities. | 385 | 8 | 80 | 473 |
| For Governor— | | | | |
| Blair, Rep. | 748 | 634 | 563 | 1945 |
| Randolph, Dem. | 470 | 645 | 489 | 1604 |
| Rep. majorities. | 278 | .. | 74 | 341 |
| Dem. majority. | .. | 11 | .. | .. |

These majorities are not very large, but they are very fair, considering the small aggregate vote, and sufficiently large, we trust, to prove a stumbling block to the Democracy.

In addition to the officers named above, members of the City Council, of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and of the Board of Education are to be elected in each ward, and full tickets for each of these offices have been nominated by both parties.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Athletic Base Ball Club elects officers to-night. F. S. Bell, the efficient Corresponding Secretary, retires.

—"There, now!" said a little bit of a thing, while rummaging a drawer the other day; "there, now, gran'pa has gone to heaven without his spectacles. Won't you take 'em with you, gran'ma, when you go?"

—On Saturday last a chap entered an insurance office in this city, and, tossing a paper on the counter, said to the clerk:—"That's run out, and I want to get it renewed." As the clerk unfolded the document a broad grin spread over his face, and he inquired:—"Are you sure that this has run out?" "Yes," said the man; "my wife told me it run out yesterday morning;" whereupon the clerk handed back to him his—marriage certificate!

—The Green Street M. E. Sabbath School holds an anniversary celebration on Thursday evening.

—Feathery flakes and beautiful snow may sound very well in poetry, but for us individually, give us the clean, dry footwalks, and reflective Old Sol.

—Lieutenant Errickson is the right man in the right place. He has reduced the roughs of Southwark and the Neck to a degree of quietude that would do justice to a first-class revivalist.

—An ordinance should immediately be passed by Councils, providing for the "roughing" of our slab pavements. We a few days ago saw a half-fledged surgeon standing at Seventh and Chesnut streets, chuckling over every individual who chanced to lose his or her foothold.

—Detective Franklin has the urbanity of a pope, the politeness of a Frenchman, and the retentiveness of a "mute."

—The Board of Health should pay a visit to the Central Station, and inspect its sanitary condition. The roaches are so numerous that they threaten to overrun the place.

A GROSS ASSAULT UPON A LADY.—About dusk on Saturday a young and most respectable married lady, whose husband does business on Arch street, was passing up Chesnut street on the road to her home, on Chesnut street, a short distance above Eighteenth. When passing the corner of Eighteenth street a man whose name and appearance is unknown, who was standing with a crowd of corner-loungers, suddenly sprang out upon the lady, threw his arms around her neck, and held her in this manner for a moment. The lady was so terrified that she fainted immediately, and sunk to the ground, and so was unable to observe the face or dress of the man. She reached her home, which luckily was near at hand, but cannot tell how she did so. It has become a daily duty to chronicle some outrage done by loafers or corner-loungers to our citizens, and it is high time that something should be done to break up the nuisance. The man in this case had probably no deeper motive than the perpetration of a drunken freak, but its unpleasantness is none the less evident. The husband of the lady is very indignant, as he may well be. If any clue could be given, the man would certainly receive deserved punishment. Here is a chance for our police to distinguish themselves and atone in some measure for numberless other neglected duties.

FIRES IN JANUARY.—The report of Captain Terrence McCusker, of the Insurance Patrol, sets forth that for the month of January last there were 28 fires and 1 false alarm. The causes were as follows:—Four supposed incendiary, four incendiary, one defective flue, two spontaneous combustion, three accidental, ten unknown, two hot stoves, two carelessness. The character of the buildings was as follows:—Music publishing establishment, one; drug store, one; gravel-roofing establishment, one; cabinet manufactory, one; chemical works, one; wheelwright shop, one; hat trimming store, one; clay pipe manufactory, one; knitting cotton factory, one; artificial hair store, one; counting-house, one; glue factory, one; beer saloon, one; woollen mills, two; match factory, one; hat and cap store, one; hardware store, one; dwelling, one; lumber office, one; hose house, one; stables, three; hotels, two; stable and office, one; gas fixture factory, one. This does not include small fires for which no alarm was struck. There was an insurance of $50,000 on buildings, stock, etc., and the loss is set forth as $103,501, which is as near correct as can be had at present.

ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is taking place to-day, the polls having opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and will not close until 6 P. M. So far a heavy vote has been polled for the following ticket, which will undoubtedly be elected, there being up to the present time no other list nominated:—

J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, George Black (Pittsburg), Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph B. Myers, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, John M. Kennedy, John Rice.

COLORED.—Two "mokes," named Henry Duboss and Napoleon Spates, entered into an altercation at Seventh and Pine streets, about 2 o'clock yesterday A. M., over the merits of a "yellow girl," they both are fond of. Words waxing warm Duboss drew a razor and inflicted a severe gash in the thigh of Napoleon. He was arrested and taken before an Alderman, who held him in $600 bail to answer.

DEATH AT THE HOSPITAL.—A man named Charles McDaniel, aged seventy years, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital on the 28th of February, with concussion of the brain, the supposed result of a fall. He died last evening, and this morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

A BRUTE.—James McKeever, who resides at Hancock and Master streets, yesterday spent the day in beating his wife. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Eggleton, who held him in $400 bail to answer.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—Early yesterday morning Policeman Ellis, of the Sixth District, observed three men in the neighborhood of Eighth and Maple streets acting rather suspiciously. One of them noticing Ellis walked towards Race street, when the latter followed. Before he reached Maple street a whistle was sounded, and two men rushed out of an alley, and all three ran down Eighth street. Ellis at once drew his pistol and fired, and one of the number fell. The officer rushed up, supposing he was shot, but found him uninjured and apparently drunk. He took him into custody, and had dragged him as far as Thirteenth and Race streets, when the prisoner, who gives his name as S. S. Redding, suddenly sobered up and made a terrific onslaught on the "Knight of the Locust." The latter held on, however, and marched Redding to the station house. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central. It has since been ascertained that the three attempted to enter the jewelry store at Eighth and Maple streets, a window thereof having been forced open.

COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner Clark, this morning, Samuel B. White had a hearing on a charge of violating the revenue law requiring manufacturers of tobacco to make and deliver to the assessors an inventory of all goods sold.

Peter C. Fulweiler, a member of the firm of Roberts & Fulweiler, No. 600 Arch street, testified that in January last he purchased four hundred pounds of cuttings from the defendant, who represented himself to be a foreman to S. F. Greenley.

Peter Sides, Assistant Assessor of the First district, testified to receiving from the Assistant Assessor of the division a certificate of sale of the cuttings. Greenley did not include the sale in his report.

Mr. Thomas C. Parker, Assistant Assessor of the Eleventh division of the First district, testified that he did not know either Greenley or the defendant, but that he was certain the sale was made in January.

The case was continued until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. White is held in $1000 bail.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—An individual named Godfrey Killion, a resident of the northern portion of the city, yesterday visited the classic locality of Seventh and Bainbridge street, for the purpose, as he expressed it, of "seeing the elephant." He there became acquinted with Thomas Craig and John Whaler, whom he treated to several glasses of "poison whisky." All parties getting jolly, Craig playfully landed a "feeler" on Godfrey's nose, and Whaler in a like playful manner relieved him of his pocket-book, containing $25. Both were subsequently arrested, and Alderman Bonsall sent them to prison.

PRETZELS, ETC.—William S. Schaeffer, a workman employed in a brewery at St. John and Green streets, was obliged, some time ago, to quit his boarding-house, No. 125 N. Front street, on account of supposed theft. Yesterday morning John Metz, one of the inmates of No. 125, heard a noise, and, going down stairs, saw a light, which was suddenly extinguished. Arming himself with a stick, he proceeded to search the place, and in the cellar found William crouched, his pockets filled with pretzels and cigars. He was at once taken into custody, and yesterday afternoon Alderman Kerr sent him to prison.

PUGILISTIC.—Some people look upon car conductors as so many objects for the venting of their spleen. John Gallagher belongs to this class. Last night John took passage on one of the Lombard street cars, and on paying his fare complained that he had not received the correct change. A war of words between John and the conductor, a Mr. Campbell, followed. On reaching the terminus, at Front and Dock streets, Gallagher renewed the "talk," when Campbell put a head on him. The latter was arrested and taken before an alderman, who held him in $600 bail to answer.

ROW IN ECHO PARK.—Echo Park, which is situated on the Second street pike, near Nicetown lane, bids fair to become notorious. Only a few months ago a death resulted frem a row thereat, and now we are called on to chronicle a cutting match. Yesterday Charles Munich and Joseph Riotte entered the garden, and after partaking freely of beer, raised a row, during which beer glasses were plentifully used as weapons, resulting in several parties being seriously cut. The two named were arrested and held in $1200 bail each by Alderman Heins to answer.

ADMIRALTY CASE.—The complaint of William Ward against the bark Alice Lee was heard this morning before United States Commissioner Phillips. Ward, who shipped as a sailor on the vessel and was afterwards discharged, brings suit against the captain for wages. Under the law the sailor is entitled to one month's pay for breach of contract, but he claims wages only for the four days that he was actually on board. On stating this fact to the captain he immediately settled the claim and the case was discharged.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—We would specially call the attention of our citizens to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance this evening at the Rev. Dr. Wylie's church, Broad street, below Spruce. Aside from the interest that gather around such a meeting, the pleasure will be enhanced by the presence and participation of distinguished speakers. President McCosh, of Princeton College; Dr. Butler, of the Divinity School; Hon. Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and others will address the meeting.

FIRES.—About 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred at No. 2 Alley court, between Seventh and Eighth and Race and Cherry streets. The family were attending church, and during their absence some scoundrel entered and started fires in the first and third stories. Fortunately the attempts were discovered before any great damage was done.

About 10·30 o'clock a slight fire occurred in Shinn's coal office, Eleventh and Hamilton streets, also the work of an incendiary.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—Susan Horner, aged 56 years, yesterday missed her footing at Claiborne and Ball streets, and, falling, fractured one of her lower limbs. She was removed to her residence, No. 952 Claiborne street.

John Mills yesterday afternoon fell through the trestle work at Pier No. 1, Port Richmond, and sustained serious injuries about the head and ankle. He was removed to his residence, near by.

"ON A BENDER."—William J. Hamilton, an officer in the United States army, and a temporary resident of the Girard House, yesterday imbibed freely of benzine and commenced raising war generally. Special Officer Kendig remonstrated with him, when he attempted to place him *hors de combat*, but Kendig was too much for him. He collared Mr. H. and marched him before Alderman Kerr, who committed him to answer.

ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Wesley Bishop, who is at present on a visit to this city from Long Island, N. Y., fell on a slippery pavement last evening while passing the corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets and broke his leg. Surgical assistance was immediately procured. The sufferer was conveyed to his temporary residence, where his wants are being attended to in the best manner.

MEDICAL ANNIVERSARY.—The twentieth anniversary of the Hahnemannian Medical Institute, a society of the Hahnemann College, will be held at the Assembly Building this evening at 8 o'clock. The College Commencement will be at the Academy on Wednesday at noon.

A BARREL OF FLOUR.—Randolph Hope is the name of a character who has been held in $1000 bail by Alderman Morrow to answer for the attempted theft of a barrel of flour from a grocery store at Thirteenth and Lombard streets on Saturday night last.

POVERTY.—Whilst some roll in riches, others wallow in poverty. This is fully exemplified by the fact that on Saturday night 110 vagrants were accommodated with lodgings at the Third District Station house, and last night 115 more.

SHOES.—Some time last night a shoe store on Eleventh street, above Girard avenue, was entered by burglars and robbed of the principal portion of the stock.

# THIRD EDITION

## TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

### The Montpensier Opposition.

### The Fullerton Extradition Case

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**The Opposition to Montpensier.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

MADRID, March 7.—In the Constituent Cortes on Saturday General Prim reaffirmed his opposition to the Duke of Montpensier, and declared that the entire ministry, with the exception of Admiral Topete, were anti-imperialists. This statement has given the latter gentleman offense. He has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted. The Unionists are furious against General Prim, and are doing their utmost to encourage Admiral Topete. A ministerial crisis is imminent.

**The Latest Quotations.**

FRANKFORT, March 7.—U. S. bonds opened active at 95½.

PARIS, March 7.—The Bourse closed heavy to-day. Rentes, 74f. 57c.

HAVRE, March 7.—Cotton opened quiet; low middlings afloat, 131f.

FRANKFORT, March 7.—U. S. 5-20's closed firm and active at 95⅞@95½.

ANTWERP, March 7.—Petroleum closed firm at 58½f.

BREMEN, March 7.—Petroleum opened quiet here and at Hamburg.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Improvement of Rivers and Harbors.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

Parties are here from Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo, looking after the appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors. An effort is being made to have liberal appropriations made to make up for the deficiency last year.

## CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of Nicholas Trist, setting forth that he negotiated the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, by which peace was established between Mexico and the United States, and California secured, asserting that he had never received adequate compensation for his services, and asking an appropriation by Congress. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Harlan presented the joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature favoring a removal of the national capital, and against any appropriation for public buildings in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Revels presented a petition from the colored members of the Alabama Legislature, praying the removal of the political disabilities of the Hon. Samuel F. Rice. Referred to the Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. Cameron (Pa.) presented a petition, numerously signed, from the miners of Schuylkill county anthrahite coal region of Pennsylvania, and others, praying for adequate legislation to protect their interests.

Mr. Cameron said:—Mr. President—In presenting this petition I wish to call the attention of Senators to the interesting region from which it comes.

I call attention to the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg in Pennsylvania as eminently illustrative of the benefits flowing from coal, as shown in creating and maintaining home manufactures and home industry. When the commercial interests of the country were transferred to New York, and Philadelphia lost her supremacy as the emporium of the nation, her people at once directed their attention to the creation of the wares and fabrics which she had formerly been content to exchange. The result is that instead of sinking under the withdrawal of commerce she is now the greatest manufacturing city on the continent. She has a better fed, better clothed, and better paid population than any city in this country. And she has the best housed population of any city on the globe.

Second to Philadelphia in this last particular (and in the extent of her products second to Philadelphia alone) is Pittsburg, in the western part of the State I, in part, represent. Here is the great workshop of our iron manufactures. And here too, as in our eastern city, the same natural wealth—coal—forms the basis and foundation of her prosperity. Here is to be seen thrift, industry, intelligence, admirable schools, magnificent churches, noble charities, and freedom as near perfect as can be found anywhere. While less than half-a-dozen British corsairs were sweeping our commerce from every sea, this city sent one continual stream of cannon, shot, and shell—yes, and heroic men—to save the nation's life from the greatest danger which ever has or ever can threaten it. And while our commercial marine sunk under its few and not very formidable assailants, this busy hive of labor and industry sent you the means of utterly destroying the mightiest armies, except our own, which ever waged war. Our blockade was maintained alone by the coal shipped from the wharves of Philadelphia to our naval vessels at their stations. The battle of Gettysburg prevented the destruction of the anthracite coal mines. It also prevented the destruction of our blockade. And that crowning victory was won because in some parts of our country productive industry enabled us to place great armies in the field, and to supply them with the material of war. To-day the inadequate protection given to it prevents universal bankruptcy and national shame. Adequate protection will secure to us everything which this Government needs.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Thayer offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into and report upon the facts connected with the Indian massacre of Buck's surveying party last summer in Nebraska. Adopted.

Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the condition of the Custom House at New Orleans, what repairs are necessary, etc. Adopted.

The Funding bill was then taken up, and

Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate, contrasting the debt of the United States with that of England, to show that in proportion to the accumulated wealth of the two countries, that of Great Britain was less than our own.

**House.**

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Cullom, to extend the time for the construction of the Coal Creek Railroad Company in Washington Territory.

By Mr. Cook, to amend the act of June 22, 1860, in relation to the judicial power of ministers and consuls in China and Japan.

Also, to extend that law to Madagascar.

By Mr. Wells, to provide for reclaiming swamp lands in the Mississippi Valley, and facilitate transportation on the Mississippi river and tributaries, and promote the commerce of the Northwest.

By Mr. Roots, to amend the act of July 4, 1866, to aid in the construction and extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad, Missouri.

By Mr. Hamilton (Fla.), granting lands in aid of the public schools in Florida.

By Mr. McCrary, in reference to the ninth census and to provide for additional representation in the Forty-second Congress.

By Mr. Johnson, to divide California into two judicial districts.

By Mr. Tanner, to punish the copying and counterfeiting of designs and sketches and models of manufactures.

By Mr. McKenzie, authorizing a subscription by the city of Washington to the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad Company.

By Mr. Heflin, granting lands to the Eufala, Oxford and Guntersville Railroad Company.

By Mr. Pierce, for the speedy removal of the political disabilities of all citizens of Mississippi.

By Mr. Sheldon (La.), to cancel and discontinue suits in cases of Government officers whose funds were taken from them by force at the beginning of the Rebellion.

Mr. Clarke offered a resolution for the abrogation of the triple relations of Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek tribes of Indians, the final adjustment of all their business with the Government of the United States, the organization of a territorial government for them, and their function as citizens. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.) offered a resolution authorizing the select Committee on the Postal Telegraph System to inquire into the whole subject of telegraphing in the United States, and send for persons and papers. The House refused to second the previous question—yeas, 41; nays, 75—and the resolution went over under the rules.

Mr. Sawyer offered for Mr. Cessna a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire why and by whom Clarence A. Steadman, of Boston, was lately appointed a cadet to the Military Academy, and James Kuhnhardt to the Naval Academy, and both credited to the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and to allow any person or persons involved in improper or corrupt practices in connection therewith a full hearing.

Mr. Logan remarked that the resolution conflicted with the action of the House last week, as it affected ex-members.

The House refused to order the main question—yeas, 75; nays, 84—and the resolution went over.

Mr. Judd introduced a bill for the relief of shipbuilders, etc.

Mr. Bingham offered a resolution for the payment of counsel fees and expenses incurred by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, in defending a suit brought against him by Charles W. Woolley for his action as a member of the Houses in sustaining its rights and privileges, not to exceed $2000. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution of inquiry as to the alleged violation of the existing treaty between the Cherokee Nation and the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Welker introduced bills to incorporate the Washington and Ohio Railroad Company. Referred.

A resolution to allow Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky to withdraw his notice of resignation, the Governor of Kentucky having refused to receive it, was opposed by Mr. Stokes, and caused considerable discussion.

Mr. Allison presented a resolution of the Iowa Legislature in reference to the removal of the national capital, and for a land grant for a railroad from O'Brien county, Iowa, to the Missouri river, at or near Yankton, Dakotah. He also asked leave to offer a resolution calling for information in regard to the Tice Meter.

Mr. Wood objected.

Mr. Churchill offered a preamble and resolution in reference to the fisheries on the Canadian coast in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and calling on the President for information as to the determination of the Canadian authorities in the matter, and whether any steps have been taken for protection of American fishing interests. Adopted.

After a long discussion on the Golladay case the House decided in accordance with the view expressed by the Speaker, that the resolution involved no question of privilege, Mr. Golladay being stranger to the House and no longer a member and the House refused to entertain the resolution.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton easier, with sales of 400 bales of middling uplands at 22½c. State and Western Flour dull, in buyers' favor; State, $4·65@5·80; Western, $4·60@6·10; Southern dull. Wheat quiet, and without decided change. Corn very scarce, and new firmer; new mixed Western at 98c.@$1. Oats dull; State, 60@63c.; Ohio, 62@62½c.; and Western, 55@56½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $25·50@25·75; prime mess, $20 75@21. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 14@14½c. Whisky quiet at 99c.@$1.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Cotton dull and weak nominally 21½c. Flour firm; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·00; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6·75; do. family, $6·12½@6·75. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red, $1·26@1·28. Corn—white, 92@94c.; yellow, 93@94c. Oats, 54@56c. Rye dull and nominal. Mess Pork quiet at $27. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 15½c.; clear do., 16½c.; shoulders, 12½c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 16c. Whisky dull at $1@1·01.

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.**

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. & Hud R | | Pacific Mail Steam. | 38 |
| Con. Stock | 96½ | Western Union Tele | 34 |
| do. scrip | 94½ | Toledo & Wabash R. | 43½ |
| N. Y. & Erie Rail. | 25 | Mil. & St. Paul R.com | 63½ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 97½ | Mil. & St. Paul R. pref. | 76½ |
| Mich. South. & N. I. R. | 87⅜ | Adams Express | 60½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 98 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 21½ |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 73¾ | United States | 50½ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 88½ | Tennessee 6s, new | 45½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 120 | Gold | 112½ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 92½ | Market firm. | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 Pa 6s, 3d se | 107⅜ | 37 sh Leh Val. | 2d. 54½ |
| $1000 Alle Co 8s | 76 | 3 do | 54⅜ |
| $1000 Leh Gold L. 1s. | 90¼ | 100 sh Reading R. | |
| $500 City 6s, Mun. | 101⅜ | 60d. | baf30.. 48¼ |
| $1000 do. New. c. | 101⅜ | 100 do. | 60d. baf30 48⅜ |
| $577 Amer Gold | 112⅜ | 100 do | .d1. 48⅝ 56 |
| 10 sh O C & A R R. | 40⅜ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $200 City 6s, New. | 101⅜ | 6 sh Read R. | .c. 48¾ |
| $2500 do. | .1s. 101⅜ | 400 do | b10. 48⅝ 56 |
| $1000 do. | .Old. 106⅛ | 400 do | b10. 48⅝ 56 |
| $400 Leh R Loan | 90 | 25 do | .2d. 48¾ |
| 25 sh Penna R. | 1s. 57⅛ | 100 sh O C & A R. | 41 |
| 12 sh Cam & Am. | 115⅛ | | |

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH will be held at the Church, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

The Annual Address will be delivered by BISHOP SIMPSON.

Attractive music by the Young People's choir of the Church, under the direction of John M. Evans, Esq.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 324wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS

ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

WALLETS, GOLD PENS, WRITING DESKS, KNIVES, CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.

J. LINERD,

STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER, No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET, 2 17wam5 PHILADELPHI

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or (if they have received none), to $200 bounty. Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., 7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States 6

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

# FOURTH EDITION

## Latest Foreign and Domestic News

### Hope for the City of Boston.

### Terrible Struggle with a Maniac.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**The Missing Steamer City of Boston.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, March 7.—The fact that sailing vessels which left New York before the missing steamer City of Boston are just arriving is encouraging to the hopes of her still being safe. The managers of the Inman line think that if the steamer's engines broke down soon after sailing she would be obliged to depend alone on her sails, with which she was not very well supplied.

**German Weights and Measures.**

BERLIN, March 7.—The weights and measures of Germany are to be assimilated immediately. The coinage is also to be established on a more convenient basis.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

WASHINGTON, March 7.

**The Cuban Question.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

The Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning resumed the consideration of Mr. Banks' joint resolution in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain, but came to no conclusion on the subject. The committee at a former meeting instructed Mr. Banks to prepare a brief of all the facts in the case. This he did, but the reading of it was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for the assembling of the House. Much important information from these counties has been furnished the committee, but which cannot be made public. The committee hereafter will have two meetings a week, on Mondays and Thursdays.

General Schofield was examined by the Committee on Military Affairs to-day, relative to the alleged sale of cadetships by Mr. Butler, of Tennessee.

**Indian Affairs.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, introduced a resolution setting forth that

*Whereas*, The Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creek Indians have advanced in civilization and become rich in lands, therefore

*Resolved*, That they be no longer regarded as the wards of the Government; that their business with the United States be adjusted; that they be granted separate Territorial Governments, with full recognition as citizens of the United States, the same as people of other Territories. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

**The Cadetship Investigation.**

The Military Committee examined several witnesses to-day in the case of Bower, of South Carolina, who it is alleged appointed cadets from the Fourth district for a consideration. Nothing definite was elicited.

**The Oneida Disaster.**

Secretary Fish has received despatches from the captain of the British vessel Bombay, which sunk the Oneida, stating that at the time of the collision the Oneida was under both steam and sail, and going at the rate of ten knots an hour, whereas his vessel was only making six knots.

The concussion was so light that he had no idea any injury was done the Oneida, and did not hear the firing of her guns. This is not credited by the State Department, and a demand will be made for investigation.

**The Norfolk and Louisville Railroad.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

The Committee on Roads and Canals to-day agreed to report a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad from Norfolk via Louisville to St. Louis, the capital stock of the company being forty millions of dollars.

**The District of Columbia.**

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia to-day heard a large delegation of citizens in favor of a territorial government for this District.

## *FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Fullerton Extradition Case.**

NEW YORK, March 7.—The great Fullerton extradition case is on trial in the United States District Court to-day before Judges Woodruff and Blatchford. Mr. Stoughton, the counsel for the defendant, moved a postponement of the trial for three weeks, owing to the continued illness of Mr. O'Conor, counsel for the defense. The Court refused to grant the motion, so the trial is progressing.

**Railroad Opening.**

AUBURN, March 7.—The people of this city are rejoicing over the completion of the Southern Central Railroad, giving them a connection with the Pennsylvania coal mines via Owego. The last rail was laid on Saturday, and the event was celebrated by the firing of guns and other demonstrations of joy by a large crowd who gathered to see the last spike driven. General John H. Chedell, President of the road, drove the silver spike and briefly addressed the people on the occasion.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

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# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### SAFE!

**Rumored Arrival of the City of Boston in Liverpool.**

A private cable telegram, just received in this city by a prominent banking and business house, announces the arrival at Liverpool of the steamer City of Boston, which left New York on the 24th of January and Halifax the 28th. This good news will send a thrill of joy through two hemispheres.

## *FROM THE WEST.*

**Savage Shooting Affray in Ohio.**

RIPLEY, Ohio, March 7.—Yesterday morning Campbell Howard, living one and a half miles from Ripley, on his way to church was met on the road by Victor Pope, who had a Henry rifle in his hand, and after passing, Pope turned and shot at him three or four times, one taking effect in the elbow of the right arm. On receipt of the news here, a constable and two others started with the intention of capturing Pope, and found him intrenched in a log house, under a bed, with a Henry rifle, two revolvers, and a big dog. On raising the cover, he commenced shooting, and the party were forced to retire. To dislodge him they began to fire through the door, when he appeared at the window and fired several shots, one taking effect upon F. Courtney, and another in the hand of Benton Howard.

Pope's mother appearing on the ground, went in and succeeded in prevailing on him to give himself up, when he was found to be wounded in two places. Both wounds are very severe. Pope is evidently deranged.

**New York Learning of St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—W. A. Robling, J. R. Husted, and John Prentice have arrived here from New York for the purpose of examining bridge building here, and principally the mode of constructing piers, with a view of collecting data available for the contemplated bridge across the East river.

A SENSATION SPOILED.—The Coroner was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest upon the body of one Edward Kammerer, who died early in the morning, at No. 338 North Sixth street, under rather mysterious circumstances. The Coroner made a partial investigation, and found that the deceased had partaken freely of a mixture called a cough mixture. Not knowing the component parts of said mixture, the further investigation was postponed until this day noon, when a *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that the deceased's death had been caused by dropsy on the brain, and the fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. This of course, entirely frees the druggist, Mr. Wiltkamp, by whom the mixture was prepared, from the slightest insinuation of blame.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, President Kneass in the chair.

A resolution authorizing the construction of a 3-feet sewer on Race street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth, was adopted.

The plan of revision fixing the width of the footways on Market street, from Eighth to Front streets, at 19 feet, and east of Front street to Delaware river at present width, was affirmed.

CORSETS.—Hugh Taggart, an old offender, has been committed to prison by Alderman Bonsall on the charge of being concerned in the theft of some corsets from a store at Thirteenth and Kater streets, some days ago.

$500 FIRE.—Last night, about half-past nine o'clock, a fire occurred at Lennig's chemical works, Bridesburg, entailing a loss of $500; fully insured.

**THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.**

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

"Wall street has within the past week afforded ample topics for reflective minds. The sudden dash towards specie payments which our finances have taken furnishes a spectacle calculated to make the American vainglorious of his country and institutions. In addition to the causes which have produced the decline of gold to 112¾ there is one which has not been prominently noticed, but which has been none the less operative, and that is the important position which our country has taken among the nations of the globe. We are no longer a little fringe of civilization on the edge of the Atlantic, but a people of vast wealth and strength. It is only since the war that Europe has come to regard us as other than a sort of colony, energetic and enterprising, but without stability or stamina. But the cable, the press, and the steamship have revolutionized these ideas of us, and European wealth is turning towards us for investment. The ocean telegraph in particular has brought the people on both sides of the Atlantic into a community of finances, and the time is not far distant when New York, London, Paris, and Frankfort will be as closely united as now are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The metropolis of America is destined to be the metropolis of the world, and ere twenty years New York will be the centre of exchange, as London now is. The cable, in making a connection between our money centres and those of Europe, is bringing about a uniformity in the distribution of capital just as the opening of a channel between two lakes brings the water of both to the same level. Even now the moneyed operations of New York are twice as large as those of London, and every circumstance indicates that our city will be the grand clearing House for the business of the civilized world. It is because a knowledge of us is becoming general abroad that foreign capital is coming here, or seeking investment in our Government or corporate securities. The objection to us heretofore was that we were a new people, without the maturity and experience of European countries. But the three great agencies of the press, steam and telegraph are making our institutions familiar everywhere. Hence our financial position is coming to a level with that of other countries. Why should United States paper money be at a discount of twenty per cent. when that of Austria, a country bankrupt for half a century, is only nine or ten per cent. below par?

"The offerings of money on call loans have not been below the average of the past month, and the rate has been in most instances five to six per cent. The process of redemption by the country banks has either been concluded or suspended, the glut of national notes not being so remarkable of late. Some of this absorption is due to the greater capital required to carry stocks, now that their prices are ten to twenty per cent. higher than at the beginning of the year. Commercial paper is in fair request at seven to nine per cent. for the choice grades."

PAREPA-ROSA.—SEATS FOR TUESDA